

RUSSIAN VICTORIES ISOLATING SCHOLTZ FROM LAUENSTEIN

Tsar's Army Now Occupies
Most of Disputed Points
Of Lake Defiles

PARALYZES FOES

Garrison of Mokritsa Is
Threatened with Being
Cut Off

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 9.—Recent activity in the regions of Riga, Dvinsk and the lakes has brought favorable results, inasmuch as our positions seriously menace the German north front and are isolating the armies of General von Scholtz and General von Lauenstein. In addition, we have occupied most of the points of issue of the lake defiles.

In the region of Lake Narotch, our successful move at Bilinski paralyzes the Germans holding Mokritsa and, in case we progress further, they will be cut off from the north-east.

An official communique mainly records artillery duels, especially south-west of Lake Narotch, where, in the evening, the Russians occupied some points of the enemy's positions near Bilinski, taking 78 prisoners. Overwhelmed by floods

In many places on the Baltic front, the icy flood-waters are overwhelming the Germans, whom the Russian fire compels to remain and perish in their trenches.

In the region of Riga, one of our aeroplanes attacked the enemy's cantonments. An enemy attack north of Lake Narotch was repulsed.

Near Iluxt, we exploded four mines, blowing up some German trenches and a blockhouse. An important Austrian offensive on the middle Strya was repulsed.

The Turks made three unsuccessful attacks on our positions along the Karadere River, eastward of Trebizond.

Turkish troops, probably a division and a half strong, which have been recruited in Mesopotamia, are advancing on a wide front along the Terdjian Valley, south-west of Lake Urmia, with the object of an illusory menace of Tabriz, which is connected with the valley by about 100 miles of fairly good roads. Military critics consider that the only result that can be obtained by this move is to slightly retard our main operations, without affecting our original plans.

Hammering At Ikakul
Peking, April 7.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated April 5, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: The floods are continuing.

The Germans continued to bombard the Ikakul bridge-head with heavy and light guns. Southward of Dvinsk, opposite the village of Malogolajka, the Germans, while abandoning their trenches, which were flooded, were effectively shelled by our artillery.

Nothing essential has occurred on the front held by General Eber's troops. The enemy's aeroplanes flew over many points of our positions. They dropped nine bombs in the borough of Iahovich.

Northward of the station of Olyka, in the region of the village of Boguslavka and Bashlyki, we frustrated the enemy's attempts to approach our trenches. The enemy's aeroplanes dropped bombs in Rovno and Sarny. North-westward of Kremenetz, in the region of Soponov, the enemy sprang two mines in front of our trenches, but were unable to occupy the craters.

The enemy's offensive in the region of the railway line west of Tarnopol was repulsed. North of Bodna, the enemy also sprang a mine in front of our trenches. Their attempt to occupy the crater was unsuccessful.

Capture Many Turks
The Turkish front.—During the engagements which occurred on

(Continued on Page 3)

British Nurse Gets \$20,000 for Servians



Miss Kathleen Burke
Palm Beach, March 9.—Miss Kathleen Burke, a young British war nurse, has collected more than \$20,000 for the relief of Servian sufferers. Most of this was in checks and cash dropped into a hat passed after her appeal during a meeting presided over by E. T. Stotesbury, of Philadelphia. Much more money was subscribed.

Miss Burke is a gifted speaker. As she told her story of the woes of the afflicted, tears streamed down the faces of her listeners. She is in the country on a two months leave of absence to raise funds to maintain a Servian hospital caring for more than six thousand patients and conducted exclusively by women.

Berlin Disclaims Any Responsibility for The Torpedoing of Sussex

Destruction of Traders Continues; 3 British Boats, A
Danish and Norwegian Sunk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, April 9.—The newspapers state that Germany has disclaimed responsibility for the torpedoing of the s.s. Sussex in the Channel.

London, April 9.—The following vessels have been sunk: British s.s. Chantala (4,951 tons); British India s.s. N. Co., Ltd.; British s.s. Brautun (4,575 tons); Danish s.s. Stjerneborg (1,592 tons); schooner Clyde (? 1,813 tons); J. Johannesen, Farsund, Norway. The crews of the s.s. Brautun and the schooner Clyde were all saved.

The fourth engineer and 8 firemen were killed in the sinking of the Chantala.

The British steamer Adamton (3,304 tons) has also been sunk.

Boston Firm to Loan China \$25,000,000

Wellington Kuo Signs Contract
With Lee, Higginson and Co.;
\$1,000,000 Paid Over

Orientalische Lloyd

Peking, April 10.—The Peking Gazette reports that Lee, Higginson and Co., in Boston, have advanced one million dollars gold to the Peking Government, as an instalment of a loan amounting to 25 million dollars gold, signed by Wellington Kuo, Chinese Minister to Washington, with the Boston house.

Fifty thousand Roubles, as the first instalment of the Russo-Chinese railway loan of five million Pounds was paid by the Russo-Asiatic Bank to the Bank of China yesterday.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 64.2 and the minimum 43.6. The figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 81.0 and 54.5.

Tsai Ao Calls Truce For One Month; Peace Delegates Assembling for Conference

Question of Presidency Likely to Be Deferred To
Peking; Reply to Capital More Moderate

Reuter's Peking Service to The China Press

Chengtu, April 6.—General Chen Yi's peace ambassadors are expected to arrive in Yungning today. General Tsai Ao has already agreed to cease hostilities for one month.

The instructions of the ambassadors are not yet known, but it is supposed that the question of the Presidency will be left for settlement by all parties in Peking. General Chen Yi is reported to be hopeful of a successful conclusion of the negotiations at Yungning.

Robbers attacked Pukianghsien, on the afternoon of the 3rd. The city guards fled. The robbers entered and looted the Yamen, salt office and pawnshops. They left the same evening.

The Governor's troops surrounded Kiangchow, trapping the bandits inside. The missionaries at Pukiang and Kiangchow have not been molested.

The robbers asked Mr. Webster, an Australian missionary, to mediate with the Governor's troops. The latter, in order to preserve the citizens from harm, agreed to allow the robbers to leave the city.

The robbers then took Mr. Webster with them for a distance of fifteen li, but the Governor's troops ambushed the main body of the robbers, killing four hundred. The troops later entered the city in search of others who rushed back.

Truce Is Extended

Orientalische Lloyd

Peking, April 10.—Generals Chen Yi and Tsai Ao have mutually agreed to extend the truce, which terminates by the 12th inst., to another month. Chen Yi had asked the Government to sanction this arrangement.

A letter of Hsiung Hsiung, Pacification Commissioner of Western Hunan, to the Peking Government, was discussed in Chinese official circles yesterday. Hsiung Hsiung states that the reply of Liang Chi-chao to the proposals of Peking was more moderate. Tsai Ao's attitude was as strong as before. Hsiung expresses the hope that an amicable settlement can be reached by both parties yielding a little more.

High Cantonese officials, such as Liang Tun-yen, Minister of Communications, Ye Kung-cho and Liang Shih-yi, have telegraphed to Lung Chi-kwang, Chiangchun of Kwangtung and General Lung Chin-kwang, his brother, asking both to keep the strictest neutrality and not to follow the rebels.

The Peking Daily News, in a contributed leader, appeals to President Yuan Shih-k'ai, in the name of the country, not to retire, but at least to wait until a successor with visible experience has been found.

Yang Tu, the prominent leader of the monarchists, has asked permission to resign as a member of the State Council.

In the Presidential Palace a new Department for the Peaceful Settlement of the Disturbances has been established. Lu Cheng-hsiang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Generals Yin

Chang and Tuan Chi-jui, Chief of the General Staff, being the officials in charge.

New Troops Cause Trouble

The arrival of the 12th Division caused considerable excitement among the people from Woosung to Chapel. On Sunday most of the shops in Chapel closed but they reopened yesterday. The behavior of the new troops was rather high-handed. Many junkies were commandeered. Several shops were invaded and their goods taken without payment.

Gen. Feng's Attitude

In consequence of the behavior of the troops of the 12th Division, prominent Kiangsu men yesterday wired Gen. Feng Kuo-chang, asking for protection. They pointed out that the danger of having so many troops in Shanghai is very great. Gen. Feng was asked to declare his attitude in regard to the present situation.

Why Japan Wouldn't Pay

The following despatches are from the Eastern News Agency (Japan):—Tokio, April 8.—With regard to the payment of the surplus of Salt Gabelle to the Peking Government, the view of the British authorities was that it was merely surplus and there would be no harm in paying it out. However, the Japanese Government has opposed it because, though there may be a surplus, yet, in the present unsettled situation, it is impossible to know when it will change and the collection of the salt revenue may become uncertain.

Moreover, if the sum be paid to the Yuan Government, the result will be to help the Yuan Government by which the strict neutrality of the powers in the strife between the south and the north in China may be violated and the responsibility thereof will become very grave. It is doubted in Tokyo whether the financial groups will pay the surplus and in any case the attitude of the Japanese Government will be quite unchanged.

Britain Sides With Japan

Tokio, April 9.—With regard to the surplus of Salt Gabelle, the British Government has notified the Japanese Government that it has agreed with the proposition of Japan to deposit the surplus in the banks instead of paying it over to the Peking Government so as to meet further changes in the situation in China, as the situation in various parts of China has gone from bad to worse since the independence of Canton. It has ordered those concerned not to hand over the surplus to the Peking authorities, though the bankers in Peking had decided to hand it over to the Peking Government.

The loan affairs should be left to the decision of the financial groups in principle, but in view of the present situation the powers concerned have agreed that the matter should have consideration politically.

Five Dutch Indies Firms Black-Listed

37 Further Businesses Barred
From British Trade; In-
clude 26 in Holland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 8.—The Gazette contains a further list of 37 firms in neutral countries with whom persons in the United Kingdom are forbidden to trade. It includes 26 firms in Holland and 5 in the Dutch East Indies, including the Batavia newspaper Java Bode.

Austrian Transport Is Sunk in Adriatic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, April 8.—A French submarine has sunk an Austrian transport in the Adriatic.

SERVIAN CROWN PRINCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 7.—The Crown Prince of Serbia departed today. He was bidden most cordial farewells by a brilliant gathering of prominent people.

Britain Summoning Bachelors to Army

All 18-Year-Olds Must do Year's
Service; First Group Mar-
ried Men Called In

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 7.—The first groups of married men begin to join today.

It is reported that all single 18-year-old men will be called up, during the week-end, for home service till they reach the age of 19.

MILITARY COMMANDEER AUSTRIA-HUNGARY CROPS

Sales or Mortgages Only To
Army Produce Societies, Is
Government Order

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, April 4.—The Hungarian Government has issued an order saying that future crops may be sold or mortgaged only to the military produce societies.

Chen Yi, Szechuen Chiangchun, Refuses to Obey Peking's Orders



But He Refuses to Clear and Tsai Ao Declines to Negotiate with Him

The Japanese News Agency, under date of Peking, April 8, says:

A Yunnan telegram via Annam reports:—General Tsai Ao has wired to the Tutuh of Yunnan:—General Chen Yi, the Chiangchun of Szechuen, has informed Tsai Ao that Yuan Shih-k'ai has suddenly cancelled the monarchy and Chen Yi has wired back to Peking that he is opposed to such a step. The cancellation of the monarchy has caused loss of dignity and confidence in Yuan and has also shown that Yuan has no sincerity and thus Chen Yi has no intention to obey the Central government any more and he desires to have negotiations with Tsai Ao's army about the measures to maintain peace and order in

Szechuen. As Chen Yi's attitude is not clear Tsai Ao has not given any reply and is continuing fighting.

Gen. Chen Yi whose attitude now is of utmost importance, is like Tsai Ao, a native of Hunan. Both Tsai Ao and Chen Yi were educated in the Japanese Military Academy. Coming back to China Chen Yi served in the Ministry of War as a petty officer. During the revolution in 1911 he was one of the commanders of the Southern army. He was to lead an expedition to Mongolia in 1912, but eventually the idea was dropped. Since then until his appointment as Chiangchun of Szechuen he was one of the military advisers to Yuan Shih-k'ai. He is comparatively young, aged about 35.

BRITISH MATCH TAX IS CAUSING TROUBLE

Financially Unworkable, Manu-
facturers Say; They Sus-
pend All Sales

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 7.—Imports into the British Isles for the month of March, as compared with the same period last year, show an increase of £10,630,845 and exports an increase of £7,422,963.

Mr. Reginald McKenna announces that the new import duties, up to March 31, produced £1,000,000, including £500,000 from motor-cars.

Trouble has arisen in connection with the match tax, which manufacturers declare to be financially unworkable. They have passed a resolution suspending all sales and deliveries. Manufacturers have not sold since the 4th.

Mr. Henry Chaplin Elevated to Peerage

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 9.—The King has conferred a peerage on the Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, M. P. for Wimbledon.

MONTAGU RESIGNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 8.—The Daily Telegraph states that Lord Montagu has also resigned from the air committee.

GERMANY ANNOUNCES MOVE IN MACEDONIA

Gives Greece Warning Joint
Armies Will Soon Engage
In Offensive

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, April 9.—Germany has warned Greece that a Bulgar-German offensive in Macedonia is imminent.

The official communique on Friday evening reported: Heavy artillery bombarded the German positions at Middelkerke and Langemarck.

The Germans, west of the Meuse, after a very hot bombardment, violently attacked east and south of Haucourt, on a front of two kilometers. Our artillery and machine-guns forced them back, many of the enemy being killed.

The French recovered portions of the trenches seized yesterday, south-east of Bethincourt. The bombardment at Mort Homme and Cumleux continued.

The communique yesterday afternoon stated:—There was some fighting in the Argonne. The Germans, west of the Meuse, last night, renewed their attacks about Hau-

200,000 IS MINIMUM OF GERMAN LOSSES IN VERDUN BATTLE

Staff Estimated Capture
To Be Worth That
Sacrifice

STILL FAR AWAY

450,000 Engaged in Attack;
Are Now Back To
Trench Warfare

CONFIRMS FAILURE

Is French View of Oppon-
ents' Change In Gen-
eral Tactics

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 9.—Authoritative French estimates, based largely on precise figures regarding the various army corps and smaller units, place the German losses at Verdun up to April 1 at a minimum of 200,000 officers and men. Up to the present, 239 battalions of infantry and 23 battalions of pioneers have been engaged in the "shock" army, of which eighty battalions have been sent to the rear to be reformed, while the others have been re-inforced on the spot.

Thus, altogether, 450,000 infantry have been engaged, of whom 150,000 fell in the front lines and assaults, the rest of the losses being among the artillery, the troops in reserve and on the lines of communication, etc.

It is understood that the German General Staff estimated that Verdun was worth a loss of 200,000 men. This has already been exceeded and their goal is but little nearer.

Back To Trench Warfare

Paris, April 9.—A semi-official communique states: The last forty-eight hours have been bringing us back to the old trench warfare. The French successes in the vicinity of Douaumont are most important, as this sector remains the principal point of resistance at Verdun.

The abortive attack made by the Germans in the region of Haucourt, with a whole division of troops, on a front of 1½ miles, left innumerable German dead on the field, while French grenade-attacks are retaking the small gain made by the Germans, yesterday, south-east of Bethincourt.

A Berlin communique speaks of the heavy losses suffered by the French at Haucourt, owing to the treacherous behavior of some troops. The truth is that great German forces advanced against a small French detachment, whose "treachery" was to fight so valiantly that they were punished by massacre to the last man.

The Germans are making greater use of the 1916 class of recruits in Verdun, the Champagne and Russia. Some units now contain 50 per cent of this class.

Adopt New Tactics

The enemy are again adopting new tactics, thereby confirming the failure of their previous attempts. After simultaneous assaults on both wings, they are now returning to alternate attacks east and west of the Meuse.

Fighting is now proceeding very vigorously on the left bank of the Meuse. The French advance south-east of Bethincourt continues.

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Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kawaga M. Apr. 12
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirek Apr. 13
Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia Apr. 21
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos Apr. 23
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia Apr. 21
Per C.M. s.s. China Apr. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Apr. 22
Per R.M. s.s. Montague Apr. 23
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya Apr. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Apr. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hiran M. Apr. 30
Per P. & O. s.s. Namur May 1

Mails to Arrive:—

The French Mail of March 19 is due at Hongkong on April 18 and here on April 22. Left Colombo on April 6 per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

court, but failed to dislodge the French, who poured in a murderous fire, inflicting very heavy losses.

French Better At Bombing

Bombing to the advantage of the French continues in the communication trenches along the Bethincourt-Chattancourt road. There was an intermittent bombardment east of the Meuse.

The communique in the evening stated:—The French artillery destroyed an observation post in Picardy. Violent reciprocal bombardments were generally not followed by infantry actions. The situation at Verdun is unchanged.

The German attacks have ceased, while the French continue to make good progress in the important Douaumont region. The communique this afternoon stated:—We continued to advance in the communication trenches southward of Douaumont and took 150 meters of trenches from the Germans on the south-west.

A German coup-de-main in Lorraine failed completely, with loss to the enemy.

The communique in the evening stated:—West of the Meuse, there was a battle which lasted all day, on the whole of our front from Avocourt to Cumieres and extending even to the eastern bank of the river.

Evacuate Bethincourt Salient

A premeditated evacuation of the Bethincourt salient was effected last night, which enabled us to establish a continuous line from the Avocourt Redoubt along the wooded slopes west of Hill 304 to the southern bank of the Forges Brook, north-east of Haucourt and rejoining our positions south of the Bethincourt-Esnes and Bethincourt-Chattancourt cross-roads. All this line was violently attacked and resisted extremely furiously.

The German offensive on the Mort Homme-Cumieres front was bloodily defeated. The enemy's assaulting columns, which debouched in dense formations from the Cumieres Wood, were caught by our machine-gun and artillery fire and scattered, leaving hundreds of corpses. All attacks against Mort Homme were also repulsed, with heavy loss to the enemy.

A simultaneous attack against our positions between the Avocourt Wood and the Forges Brook was desperately resisted and everywhere repulsed. Finally an attack was made against one of our works north-east of Avocourt, in which the enemy succeeded momentarily in gaining a footing in our trenches, but they were immediately driven out by a counter-attack.

The enemy's artillery was very active east of the Meuse, against Poiry Hill, in the Douaumont and Vaux regions and all our second lines. Our artillery prevented the enemy's infantry leaving their trenches.

Germans Gain At St. Eloi

London, April 9.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday: Yesterday, the enemy re-captured a portion of the ground we captured at St. Eloi, on the 27th of last month. Fighting continues.

Last night, after a heavy bombardment, a small enemy raiding party entered one of our trenches north of the River Ancre, but was quickly driven out.

Today, there was artillery activity about Souchez, Aix-Neuville, St. Eloi and Ypres.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday: There was some mining activity near the Hulluch quarries, at Givenchy and south-east of Roellencourt. There was mutual artillery activity at Roellencourt, Bellacourt, Souchez, Lorette Ridge, Wulverghen and St. Eloi.

The communique this evening stated: Yesterday, a Fokker machine descended in our lines. The pilot was unharmed and was captured.

There was artillery activity today about Neuville St. Vaast, Souchez, the Hohenzollern Redoubt, Haines and Wytschaete. The enemy sprang a mine on the Hohenzollern sector.

We hold a considerable portion of the ground gained at St. Eloi on the 27th of last month, including three out of four of the main line craters.

German Troops Storm

Ridge of Termite Hill (Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, April 8.—Western theater.—On the left bank of the Meuse, Silesian and Bavarian troops stormed two strong French points d'appui, south of Haucourt. They took the whole position on the ridge of Termite Hill, on a length of more than two kilometers.

This morning, the enemy attempted to counter-attack, but failed. The German losses were small, the losses of the enemy considerably severe, in consequence of the treacherous conduct of some of them.

Furthermore, the Germans captured 15 officers and 699 unwounded men, among whom are numerous recruits of the 1916 class.

On the heights on both sides of the Meuse and in the Woivre Plain, there have been lively artillery duels. South of Sondernach, in the Voges, a small detachment advanced into a French salient position; the occupants left, except 21, who were made prisoners. The enemy's trenches were blown up.

Headquarters, April 9.—The situation is unchanged in all theaters of war.

New Viceroy of India Takes Up His Task



LORD CHELMSFORD

Frederic John Napier Thesiger, third Baron Chelmsford, is 43 years old. He is an Oxford man (Magdalen College) and aside from having held several positions in the local government of London—member of School Board, County Council and Alderman—has been, since 1905 successively Governor of Queensland and New South Wales. In politics he is a Unionist. He is a Knight of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem, in England, and Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Recent cables reported his arrival in Bombay.

SERG. MAJOR BRADISH PROVES HE'S NOT DEAD

Saw Announcement and Writes To Deny It; News of Many Shanghai Soldiers

Good news from a former member of the Shanghai police force now with the British army is contained in a recent letter from Sergeant-Major Bradish, 11th Battalion Yorkshire Regiment. Bradish emphatically denies that he has been killed, as the Shanghai Gazette reported. He admits having been wounded, but will go no further.

The letter was written on March 7 from Rugeley Camp, Staffordshire. It says:

"I saw by the Municipal Gazette that I was reported as having died, so I thought it best to write and let you know that I am still alive. I do not know how such a report was circulated, as, since being wounded at Loos, I have been stationed in England and at present I am busy getting some of the 'Derbyshire' St. 'Sergeant Reuter (Warder) is also stationed here. He was in London last week and reported to Pook's that I was still alive. They informed him that Captain Hilton-Johnson was still in England."

"W. W. Kay (Det. Sergt.) was with this Battalion until lately when he was transferred to the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. He is in the best of health and quite recovered from his wound."

"Whilst conducting a draft to Folkestone last week, I met Sergt. Fearn (Constable). He was returning to France from leave; he is Sergeant in charge of Battalion snipers and I hear that he is doing very good work."

"The following are the Shanghai men in this Battalion:—Capt. Mollan, 2nd Lieut. Cornaby, 2nd Lieut. Evans, Sergeant Reuter, Sergeant Turner (P.W.D.) and myself. We have all been to the front and invalided home, but are quite fit now."

Word has been received that H. J. Beach, also a former member of the police force, has been promoted to a second-Lieutenancy. He is with the 24th Battalion Royal Fusiliers, in France.

Russian Victories Isolating Scholtz

(Continued from Page 1)

April 5, we captured two more entire Turkish companies belonging to one of the regiments recently brought into the Armenian theater of war. In the Mush-Bitlis region, we are advancing in a south-westerly direction.

Later.—In the regions of Riga, Jakobstadt and Dvinsk, intermittent artillery and rifle fire is occurring at different places. The ice is beginning to drift down the Dvina. South of the Dvinsk region, enemy aero-

planes appeared and dropped bombs or fired machine-guns.

During the night of April 4, Zeppelins showed themselves in the region eastward of Baranovichi.

In Galicia, in the region westward of Olyi, a considerable enemy party assumed the offensive, but were repulsed with the bayonet, abandoning their dead and badly wounded in front of the destroyed wire defences. In the region northward of Labach, our troops occupied the village of Zverjovke and the neighboring woods.

The Turkish front.—In the coast region, the Turks, assisted by the guns of the cruiser Breslau, attacked our right flank, but were repulsed, suffering heavy losses. In the meantime, our troops delivered an attack on the enemy's center and captured part of these positions.

In the region of the Upper Chorokh, we drove the enemy from a series of fortified positions in the mountains.

All Russian Attacks Are Easily Repulsed

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German Telegram.—Headquarters, April 8.—Eastern theater.—Yesterday, the Russian attacks were limited to a small section of the front south of the Narotch lake. They were easily repulsed.

Berlin, April 9.—Eastern theater.—The Admiralty reports: On April 8, four naval aeroplanes attacked the Russian aviation station at Pansholm, near Kielkond, on the island of Oesel. They dropped 20 bombs on the station.

Four Russian aeroplanes ascended for defense and two of them were forced to land. In spite of violent

shelling, the German aeroplanes returned undamaged.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, April 7.—Italian theater.—The Italian artillery has been lively on the Isonzo front. Goers was bombarded again by heavy artillery. Two Italian aeroplanes dropped bombs on Adelsberg, without success.

Small engagements occurred on the Tyrol front. On the Rauchkofel, near Monte Crivadel, the Italians succeeded during the last few days in occupying the ridge. The Austro-Hungarian troops re-conquered the position and captured 103 Italians, among whom were 2 officers. They further took 2 machine-guns.

North of the Sugana valley, near St. Oswald, strong Italian forces attacked, but were repulsed, with serious losses. Italian attacks in the Ledro sector likewise failed.

North of the Tonale Defile, some recently-built Italian trenches were destroyed by mines.

Vienna, April 8.—Italian theater.—In the Dobersdo sector, the Italians were driven back from some advanced posts. South of Mxrlivrh, the Austro-Hungarians conquered the Italian position and captured 43 men and 1 machine-gun.

The Italian artillery was lively on the Tyrol front, especially west of Riga. An enemy detachment, by a counter-attack, was ejected from a sap on the southern slope of the Rochetta.

On the Rauchkofel, the number of prisoners taken has increased to 3 officers and 150 men. All other Italians who fought at this place fell in the hand-to-hand struggle.

Austro-Hungarian squadrons of army and naval aeroplanes attacked the railway stations of Casarsa and San Giorgio di Nogara, with visible success. Three of the raiders, who descended considerably low in order to drop bombs, did not return.

Hughes Will Attend Paris Trade Council

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 7.—It is stated that the Premier of Australia, in accordance with the wishes of the Commonwealth Government, will attend the Paris Conference.

Germany Confiscates Coffee, Tea, Chicory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 7.—Owing to the growing scarcity, the German Government has confiscated all coffee, tea and chicory.

Occupied Belgium Must Write German

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 8.—The German Governor of Belgium has ordered that the German language must be used in official correspondence with Belgians, but translations are allowed.

ENTENTE COURTESIES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 9.—A party of French Members of Parliament arrived at Victoria station, this evening, to return the recent visit to Paris made by British M. P. They received an enthusiastic reception.

REWARD BRAVE BRITISHERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 8.—The Gazette announces the Distinguished Service Order is conferred on Flight-Commander Bone, who downed an aeroplane which was raiding the coast of Kent, on the 19th of last month.

A tale of rare heroism is revealed by the award announced in the Court Gazette of the First Class Albert Medal, which is very seldom given, to Lieut.-Commander Warden.

A fire broke out at Boulogne on the ammunition ship Main (74,688 tons), which was abandoned by the officers and crew. Lieut.-Commander Warden boarded the vessel and discovered that some cases of high-explosive were afloat in the hold. He descended into the hold, separated the cases and played a hose on them until they were extinguished.

Private Gimble, of the Middlesex Regiment, who assisted him, is awarded the Albert Medal, Second Class. The King hopes to present the medals personally, but Private Gimble is at present serving at the front.

VENTER HAS BIG WIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 8.—Further reports from General Smuts show that General van der Venter's success was more extensive than at first appeared. A considerable German force was engaged.

Already, seventeen Europeans and 400 natives have surrendered, with machine-guns and much ammunition, while other prisoners are being brought in.

ITALIANS RUSH FORT IN THE DOANE VALLEY

Also Capture Advanced Post On Mid-Isonzo; Evacuate Past of Rauchkofel

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, April 8.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: Fighting continued, to the advantage of the Italians, in the Canonica and Guidicaria valleys. A fortified position in the Doane Valley was captured. Artillery was active on the entire front. A strong enemy column on Carso Plateau was bloodily defeated.

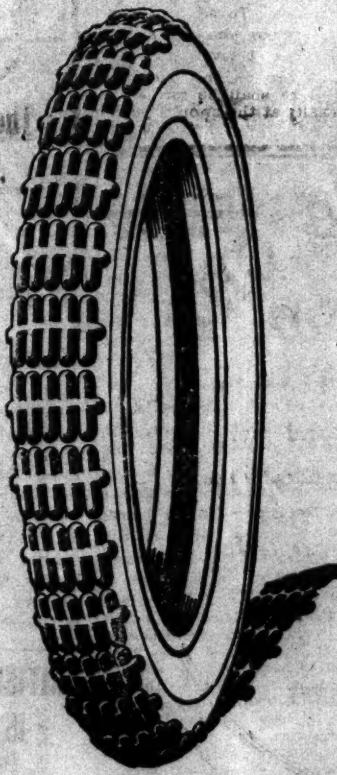
Two Austrian aeroplanes were brought down and captured on the Isonzo front.

The communique today stated: Artillery was active on the whole front. The enemy concentrated many batteries against our recently gained position at Rauchkofel. We evacuated the most advanced line, in order not to expose our troops to unnecessary losses.

We repulsed an enemy attack at Monte Nero, taking a machine-gun and 76 prisoners. An advanced Austrian post on the mid-Isonzo front was captured.

In an attack made by the enemy between Mozil and Vodil, we captured 136 prisoners. The enemy, relying on surprise, came on in close formation and suffered very heavy losses.

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WORKERS IN FRANCE ARE NOW BETTER PAID

More Substantial Increase In
Wages Blocked by Uncertain
Conditions

SOME BENEFITED BY WAR

More Than 80 Per Cent. Of
Establishments Open, As
Against 57 in Fall of 1914

Paris, Feb. 24. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The tendency of men's wages in France is upward, now that industries have recovered from the early perturbations of the war. If the workingman's income is not proportionate to his high war budget, it has responded to the law of supply and demand, and is likely to remain higher than before the war.

Charles Piquenard in a study of the war's effect upon economic conditions says there would have been a more substantial increase in wages if industries were not working under the most uncertain conditions; they are unable to make any definite plans for the future, and operations of great scope requiring big credits are impossible so long as the moratorium lasts; they are obliged to pay cash and sell for cash. The encouraging feature is that orders are more regular. What the readjustment of things will bring after the war is the great uncertainty that stands in the way of a complete revival of such industries as are able to procure the raw material they require and find a market for their production.

There are about 11,000,000 wage earners in France, including 2,300,000 engaged in agriculture. Of the remaining 7,700,000 there are a million clerks and office employees, 300,000 Government employees, and 300,000 house servants, leaving 5,000,000 industrial workmen; 2,000,000 of whom were deprived totally of their incomes by the war, and 3,000,000 of whom had their resources reduced either by the diminution of working hours or through lessened production of piecework by reason of changed conditions.

The principal reductions were in the purely feminine industries, such as dressmaking, in which 85 per cent. of the establishments reduced day wages from 25 to 50 per cent. This discrimination against women is explained by the fact that men are better organized for resistance against wage reductions. Had the seamstresses of Paris been organized in unions the employers' syndicate would perhaps have hesitated to fix the general reduction of wages at 50 per cent.

In the retail and wholesale trade the reductions were quite general, and ranged from 20 to 50 per cent.

300,000 Servants Suffer
A considerable number of the 300,000 servants found themselves out of employment by reason of the breaking up of families and reduction of household expenses. The simple law of supply and demand operated to decrease the wages of the others.

More than 80 per cent. of the commercial and industrial establishments of France are now open, as against 57 per cent. in the Fall of 1914. The proportion of help employed by these establishments has risen from 34 per cent. of the normal in August, 1914, to more than 75 per cent. The average proportion of mobilized men in such establishments being more than 24 per cent., it follows that the entire unmobilized staffs are again employed.

The wages of the small employees have gone back to the normal figure

in 90 per cent. of the establishments. The higher wages still suffer certain reductions.

The increase in the number of working hours has automatically increased the earnings of workers paid by the four in all factories whose production is taken by the army. In some cases the wage scale has been increased, making a double gain. The piece work scale also has been increased in many industries working for the Government. The reasons for these increases are found in the comparative dearth of skilled workmen, and in the zeal of manufacturers to push their output to the maximum on the pressing demands of the Government.

The spinners and weavers of Normandy and the North are earning from 10 to 20 per cent. more than before the war. The remaining 10 per cent. of the embroiderers and tulle makers unmobilized at Calais, who earned 50 to 60 francs a week, are earning from 70 to 80 francs a week.

Local conditions entering into consideration produce remarkable variations in the wage scale of the same trades in different regions.

The construction of barracks for the English Army in Normandy nearly doubled the wages of carpenters and day laborers. The urgent need of dock hands to handle with maximum speed the incoming army supplies pushed their wages up 50 per cent. at some places.

Women whose earnings in distinctly feminine trades were cut are abandoning the sewing machine for the machine tool in growing numbers. What permanent effect the innovation may have upon the labor problem is a question the union leaders are studying.

Fewer Strikes Reported

Decreased number of strikes was a noticeable effect of the new conditions. Only ninety-seven cases, involving a total of 9,110 strikers, were reported to the Department of Labor in the first sixteen months of the war. There were 1,073 strikes, involving 220,000 workmen, in the year 1913. This comparative tranquillity is attributed in some quarters to the contentment of the workmen, in others to the absence at the front of the younger and more aggressive labor leaders.

It is estimated that there are 350,000 women employed on piece work at their homes, and these are excluded from the beneficial operation of the lack of help upon the wages in other industries. Makers of artificial flowers earn from 1 franc (20 cents) to 1 franc 10 centimes (22 cents) a day. Women working on linen garments make from 2 to 4 cents an hour.

An inquiry into the exploitation of these women by contractors in the region of Paris showed that a large proportion of them worked an average of fifteen hours a day to earn from 20 to 35 cents. The difference between their wages and the manufacturer would pay and what the women get goes into the pockets of intermediaries.

Senator Herriot, Mayor of Lyons, was the victim of an instance of the kind. He took from a contractor 200 pairs of trousers to be finished, and turned them over to women out of work. The contract price was 30 francs. Instead of remitting the sum on receipt of the garments, the contractor presented to M. Herriot a bill for 24 francs for so-called "bad work" and 9 francs 50 centimes for thread furnished, leaving the women with nothing for their work and a debt of 3 francs 50 centimes. Senator Herriot paid the women, then set about framing a law fixing a minimum scale for piece work at domicile that has every chance of going through Parliament at an early date and of making precarious the situation of the intermediary in garment-making trades.

RUSSIA AND BAGDAD

Turkish Mediterranean Port As The
Tsar's Goal?

New York, March 9.—The New York Times Washington correspondent is informed that Alexandretta (in the extreme eastern corner of the Mediterranean) is the objective of the Russian Army in Armenia, the idea being to divide the Turkish Empire into two parts, cutting off all the Turkish domains south of the Erzeroum-Alexandretta line from Asia Minor proper and Turkey in Europe.

(There is nothing improbable in the above statement. A Russian army occupied Bitlis, in Southern Armenia, early in March and is thus within about 110 miles of Nesibin, on the Bagdad Railway. From Nesibin to Alexandretta by rail is 367 miles. Water along this section of the line is fairly plentiful.)

DEATH OF MOUNET-SULLY

Doyen of the Comedie, and Famous
French Tragedian

Paris, March 2.—M. Mounet-Sully, the great French tragedian, and doyen of the Comedie Francaise, died last night after a long illness.

Jean Mounet-Sully was born at Bergerac in February, 1841. He entered the Conservatoire at the age of 21, and was awarded the first prize for tragedy. In 1863 he made his debut at the Odéon, without attracting much attention. The Franco-Prussian War interrupted his career, and the liking he developed for soldiering had almost decided him to abandon the stage, when in 1872 he was offered the opportunity of playing the part of Orestes in Racine's *Andromaque* at the Comedie Francaise. His striking presence and the passionate vigor of his utterance made an immediate impression, and by 1874 he had been elected Sociétaire. He lived to become one of the mainstays of the Comedie, and, unlike many among the more modern members of this classic corporation, he remained as loyal to it as he was to its traditions.

Perhaps his most famous impersonation was that of Oedipus in Jules Lacroix's French version of the *Oedipus Rex*. This was first produced in 1888 in the old Roman amphitheatre at Orange. No one who has witnessed it will forget the living horror of the part as Mounet-Sully played it, and the roar with which Oedipus, blinded by himself, rushed out of the palace and cried out his guilt and anguish.

Other prominent parts in his repertoire were Achilles in Racine's *Iphigénie en Aulide*; Hippolytus in Phédre; Hamlet, and the title parts in Victor Hugo's *Hernani* and *Ruy Blas*. There are many who consider that as Francis I. in Victor Hugo's *Le Roi S'Amuse* Mounet-Sully surpassed even his own high standard. Banned by Louis Philippe in 1832, after a tumultuous first night, it was revived 50 years later, under the eyes of its author, and was received with acclamation. Produced again at the Comedie a few years ago, it revealed to this generation the power of Mounet-Sully at his best.

In July, 1913, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of his debut at the Comedie, Mounet-Sully appeared in his original part. At the close of the third act the late M. Jules Claretie, then Director of the Theatre Francaise, presented the actor with a bronze bust of Shakespeare, the gift of his colleagues of the House of Molière.

Mounet-Sully now and again tried his hand at playwriting. One play, in verse, *La Vieillesse de Don Juan*, which he wrote in collaboration with M. Pierre Barbier, was presented and played by the author 10 years ago at the Odéon, where it enjoyed a "succès d'estime." He was an officer of the Legion of Honour.

MARY ANDERSON'S RETURN

Stage Reappearance for War Charity
After 25 Years

London, March 8.—An interesting theatrical event took place yesterday at the Theater Royal, Worcester—the reappearance on the stage, after a quarter of a century's absence, of Miss Mary Anderson.

Mme. de Navarro during those 25 years has more than once aided some cause which she had at heart by reciting on the concert platform; but we believe it to be true that since her retirement yesterday afternoon was the first occasion on which she had trod the public boards. And the cause which drew her back to them for this special appearance was a cause which must have appealed strongly to a woman who has made her beautiful home in Worcester. It was the disabled soldiers' fund of the Worcestershire Regiment, which, as our readers need no reminding, has covered itself with new glory at Loos, in Gallipoli, and other scenes of the great war.

Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley, of Spetchley, were chiefly responsible for the performance, and it was a great county occasion, the audience including, among other well-known people, Lord Coventry, Lord Cobham, Lady Beauchamp, and the Dean of Worcester. The house was gaily decorated. Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Arthur Carlton, the manager of the theater, and of all the people concerned, Lord Coventry was able to announce at the close of the performance that the fund would be the richer by no less than £500.

The play which Miss Mary Anderson had chosen for her reappearance was one of her old triumphs, Gilbert's *Comedy and Tragedy*. Tell-tale memories or books of reference can tell us that Comedy and Tragedy, with Miss Mary Anderson as Clarice, the actress, and Mr. J. H. Barnes as the Duc d'Orleans, Regent of France, was produced in 1884. And years have told on the play. But the playwrights of that day knew their business, and they were able to write splendid parts for people on whom time can tell very little—on Miss Mary Anderson, for instance. To see her play Clarice—the actress who enters into a plot with her beloved husband d'Aulnay, to lure on the offensive Regent until he shall be forced to pay the penalty at the sword's point

for all his insults—was by no means only to be reminded of an early adoration; it was to see an actress of still magnetic charm and of unimpaired power, both in tragedy and high comedy.

Miss Mary Anderson was well supported by Mr. J. H. Barnes in his original character of the Regent, by Mr. Ben Webster as d'Aulnay, and by Mr. Ben Greet as the Doctor, while the smaller parts were admirably played by local amateurs, among them a son of Mme. de Navarro. When the curtain fell the enthusiasm was boundless; and the many floral offerings included a large gift from the disabled men of the Worcestershire Regiment—the regimental arms done in flowers with the famous motto, "Firm," conspicuous and significant.

The program included also a short address by General Sir Neville Lytton, singing by Lady Maud Warrender. Mme. Weber-Delacoe, Mr. Murray Davey, and M. Boris Lensky, the last of whom was accompanied by Miss Maude Valerie White; orchestral music by the band of the Royal Artillery, and piping by Piper Laidlaw, V.C., of the K.O.S.B., who played "Blue Bonnets over the Border," the march which played his regiment to victory at Loos, where he won his Victoria Cross.

TOM TAGGART A SENATOR

Indianapolis, Ind., March 20.—Thomas Taggart has been appointed by the governor of Indiana to succeed the late Benjamin F. Shively as United States senator from Indiana.

BUDDHA RELICS

London, March 1.—The excavations now being carried on by the Archaeological Survey in India among the miles of ruins in the Rawalpindi district which represent the ancient Taxila, famous in the time of Buddha as the principal university town of India, have resulted in the discovery of a casket containing bones with an inscription indicating that they are those of Gautama himself.

This is the fourth find of the kind. The first was upon the borders of Nepal many years ago, the second near Peshawar in 1909, and the third at Mirpur Khas, in Sind, a year or so

later. The fact that these relics have been found in widely separated localities supports the accepted story that after the cremation of Buddha the bones were distributed among his disciples, and carried by them to a number of distant places.

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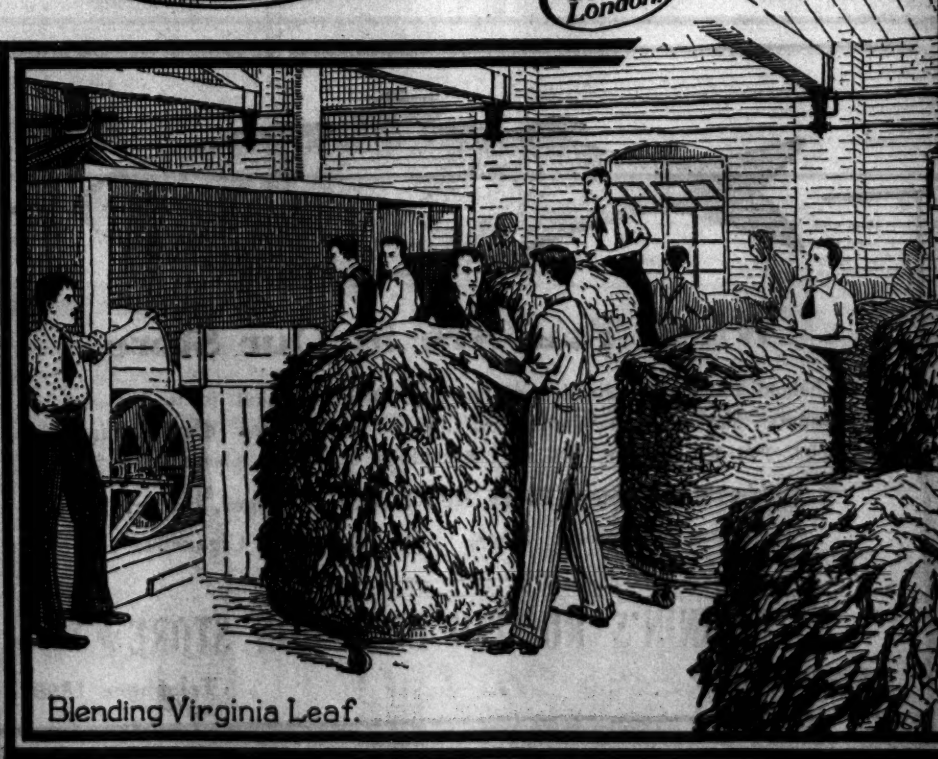
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ONLY THREE CIVILIANS NOW LEFT IN VERDUN

Not a Shop Open; The Deserted
Dinner; Scenes In The
Great Fortress

London, March 7.—The following description of life in Verdun has been received from Mr. H. Warner Allen, Special Correspondent of the British Press with the French Armies, says The Times:

I was previously in Verdun just six weeks ago, and the change in the town is one of those miracles which it has needed the present war to reduce to a commonplace event. Today Verdun is not crowded. Not a shop is open. It can muster three civilians, and all three of them are rightly proud of their courage in staying in the bombarded town.

I have just been walking down the main street. Everywhere there is silence except for the crashing of the big shells and the sound of splinters falling on the roofs. All the goods the shopkeepers had collected as specially calculated to appeal to the soldier in the trenches have disappeared, and now when one walks down the Rue Mazer, one's course is frequently interrupted. There comes a rush of wings in the air, and instinctively one makes for the nearest doorway, ducking as one goes. Then there is a big explosion, and one goes on.

It was in the Rue Mazer that I met one of the three civilians of Verdun. He was contemplating the view from his door with a contented smile and looked at me with supreme contempt when I scuttled for cover at a particularly loud explosion. "You are taking refuge on the wrong side of the road," he remarked mildly. "The left is the side to escape from splinters, since that is the side from which the Boches are firing. Anyhow it is no use ducking, since by the time you have heard the shell the danger is over."

The first objective of visitors to a bombarded town is invariably the Cathedral—since the Germans have made a habit of the destruction of these sacred edifices. In Verdun, however, they cannot see their target and, consequently, so far, beyond an insignificant hole in the roof and the breaking of all its glass, the Cathedral is intact.

A Forgotten Pet

As we went up the steep lonely streets towards the Cathedral our attention was suddenly attracted by a strange piercing sound that contrasted quaintly with the continuing roar of exploding shells. It was a kitten meowing plaintively in the first storey of a house. It had obviously been forgotten in the haste of evacuation. The owner of the house had closed up the shutters and had never given a thought to the poor beast that was slowly starving to death.

A rescue party was at once formed. Mr. Georges Scott, the well-known artist, who is mobilized as a Chasseur Alpin, mounted on my shoulders and endeavored to prise open the shutter with a stick. But his efforts were unavailing, and eventually the kitten's life was saved by the firemen of Verdun, who, at our request, broke into the house.

Several large shells had fallen near the Cathedral. One of them had gutted a girls' school and another had landed fair and square on a shop that sold religious ornaments and emblems. For some unexplained reason there was a cure's hat lying pathetically on the top of the debris, and at the back against a wall that had miraculously escaped destruction stood a stucco statue of Joan of Arc which had passed through the storm of fire unscathed.

The pigeons, which were flying in uneasy circles above the Cathedral, seemed to be curiously disturbed by the bombardment. As a general rule, birds seem to regard bombardment as a natural cataclysm, to be suffered since it cannot be prevented. Anyhow, the pigeons of Verdun have not yet grown accustomed to the noise of the German bombardment.

A Forsaken Banquet

Despite German shells the French

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Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from

Dalny:—Mr. J. C. Brown, Mr. J.

Wood, Mr. K. P. Y. Hansen, Mr. and

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Mr. J. H. Stephen, Mr. H. Pearson,

Mr. W. Blanch, Mr. C. S. Moore,

Mr. H. E. Arnett, Mr. O. G. Ander-

son, Mr. and Mrs. Seino, Mr. R. M.

John, Mr. J. Kobogashis.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru:—

Mr. A. T. Wignall, Mr. L. E. L.

Ryan, Mr. F. M. Flanagan, Mr. J.

Benjamin, Mr. A. M. Forbes.

Per s.s. Hsin Ningshao from

Ningpo:—Mr. Johnson.

Per s.s. Hsin Peking from Ning-

po:—Mr. Daldy.

Per s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:

—Mr. and Mrs. Lopes, Messrs. Shib-

beth and Drake.

Per s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow:

—Mr. and Mrs. Broomhall and Mr.

Malcolm.

Per s.s. Poyang from Hankow:—

Mrs. Crush, and Dr. Kiden.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Han-

kow:—Mr. and Mrs. Wilford and

child.

Per E. and A. s.s. Eastern from

Melbourne:—Mr. J. M. Sinclair.

From Sydney:—Mrs. Merrington.

From Manila:—Mr. and Mrs. Ro-

warth, Mesdames Burke and three

children, K. B. Allen and two child-

ren and A. M. Hargis, and Mr. E. P.

Orphanos. From Hongkong:—

Messrs. W. Ehrhardt and W. Kin-

chela.

Per C.N. s.s. Koonshing from

Tientsin:—Mr. G. R. Gregy.

Per s.s. Ningshao from Hankow:

—Capt. O. Kimhosdt, and Mr. Levy.

From Kluksang, Miss Aunit, and J.

Ewll Meyer.

Per s.s. Kasuga Maru from Japan:

—Mr. and Mrs. L. Amidani.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru:—Mr.

and Mrs. S. Boguszenska, and infant,

Mrs. V. Boguszenska, Mr. Y. Baba,

Mr. Chas. H. Brown, Miss E.

Bulova, Miss L. Bulova, Mr. I.

Beck, Mr. R. Cuddy, Miss

L. A. Charlton, Miss A. Hanson,

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Heiman,

Miss M. Pyle, Miss V. Sivils, Mr. S.

A. Serebriankoff. In Transit:—Mr.

T. Achiba, Mr. W. H. Aberg, Rev.

Father Amatus, Mr. N. C. Brunn,

Mr. A. Benson, Mr. W. M. Crosby,

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Carman, Mr. J.

C. Heckman, Capt. J. Hill, Mr. J. W.

Jury, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Long, Mr.

J. P. Myers, Mr. H. Ohta, Mr. H.

Stalo, Mrs. M. Shannon, Mr. S. F.

Tecson, Mother L. De Meester,

Sisters S. Wallaays, P. Scott, C.

Hullaert, M. Lambrecht, P. Lafaux,

A. Russel, and Mr. L. B. Vana-

phochin.

Passengers Departed

Per s.s. Shengking for Tientsin,

etc.:—Sisters Antoine, Ilka Famille

and child, and Mr. Merrington.

Per s.s. Kingsing for Tientsin:—

Mr. J. H. Faulkner.

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TODAY

The tender Victoria, conveying departing passengers and mails to the C.M. s.s. China will leave the Customs jetty at 1 p.m.

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Sicawei Weather Report

9.—The depressions of the Yangtze and Hwangho valleys progress respectively to the E. and E.N.E. ward. The cyclone of the Yangtze valley is accompanied with strong squalls and torrential rainfall. The barometer rises very briskly at their rear.

10.—Overcast, cooler rather dry weather with very slight N.W. breezes.

Metereological Station

Monday, April 10, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Cantg., mm.	765.27	765.85
" " " " "	80.15	80.17
Variation a m. for 24 h.	17.04	17.11
Variation a m. for 12 h.	11.06	14.08
Direction	WNW	WNW
Wind, Kilom per hour	9	17
" " "	7.6	10.8
Temperature: Cea.	6.7	10.4
" " Feh.	44.1	50.7
Humidity: a m.	68	85
Neblosity: a m.	10	10
Rainfall mm.	—	—
Windsfullness	—	—

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St. George's Society

The eleventh report and statement of accounts of the Royal Society of St. George was read at the annual meeting yesterday evening at the Cathedral School. Sir Havilland de Sausmarez took the chair. He said that the report contained a long list of members who are at the front, as well as a roll of honor.

Instead of the yearly ball, a subscription for \$2,000 was asked, and more than this sum had been subscribed. The greater sum was always spent in charity, and every member at the front was helped in every possible way. The scholarships which have been given heretofore, are to be ended, and thus the Society would find itself in more funds. They had looked over the rules thoroughly, and found that the step they were taking would be justified. The report was then put to the vote, and carried.

Mr. G. A. Johnson then proposed that Sir Havilland de Sausmarez be elected President for the ensuing year, and Capt. Lake seconded. The vote was passed unanimously. Another resolution, that Dr. Ivy be elected Vice-president, was proposed by Mr. Osborne, seconded by Mr. Allen, and this was also passed. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. G. R. Wingrove who has retired from the post of Vice-president, and who had done such valuable service for the society. Another resolution provided for the election of a committee of twelve for the ensuing year. The following were elected: Mr. W. F. Barff, Mr. E. F. Bateman, Mr. A. C. Clear, Mr. P. Crighton, Mr. C. H. Godfrey, Mr. E. F. Goodale, Mr. G. A. Johnson, Mr. James Kerfoot, Mr. A. P. Nazer, Mr. E. C. Richards, Mr. R. N. Truman, and Mr. G. R. Wingrove.

After this resolution had been passed, the chairman spoke about the way in which St. George's Day is to be celebrated this year. In England, and the Dominions, there is to be a Flag Day, but the selling of flags in Shanghai is undesirable, because the streets are so largely occupied by Chinese. The best thing to do was to raise a fund in another way, and devote it to some patriotic cause. The committee proposed that a fund be organized, called the St. George's War Fund, and the money derived from it would be invested in war loans and used for the assistance of those members whose families are in need, in case they are injured in the war.

It was decided to appeal to all Englishmen in Shanghai for funds. St. George's Day falls on Easter day, and that is no time for celebration. So Dean Walker has thought it best to hold the occasion on Monday, May 1. There will be a service at 6 p.m. at the Cathedral where the choir will attend, and every member should be present.

The Rev. C. J. F. Symons then proposed, and Dr. Ivy seconded, that those members who were on active service, were to be counted as honorary members, because under the rules of the society, if the subscription is not paid within one year the membership ceases. This was carried, and further that the secretary should let those at the front know. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. A. W. Starling for his good work. Unfortunately he is retiring, owing to pressure of private work.

The meeting was terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE WRONG HOUSE

You would never know from looking at the front of it that the American Jail on Whangpoo Road was any such institution. Misled by its benign exterior, a battered individual pressed a grimy thumb against the jail doorbell Sunday. Mr. J. Kavanaugh, jail keeper, came to the door.

"Sir," said the battered one, "could you help a poor fellow who has no roof above his head?"

"Why, certainly," said Mr. Kavanaugh.

He took his startled guest up stairs and put him in one of the very best cells. After that, he went into the office and made out a charge of vagrancy against him. The man gave his name as Edward Quick, alias "Gunboat Smith."

Mr. Kavanaugh says that he knows Quick of old and that he is the man passed on to Shanghai by the foreigners of Yokohama because he was concerned with another in accosting the Baroness Kato in a Japanese railway train and asking her for money.

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Lady Langer, the captain of the University of California swimming team broke the American record, established by himself, and beat the great Hawaiian, Duke Kahanamoku in the 880 yard swimming race at Honolulu at the annual mid-Pacific carnival. He made the distance in 12 minutes 11.5 seconds. Kahanamoku was second and Marion Perry, of Honolulu, third.

U.S. Cotton Exporters In
Petition to Congress Ask
Retention of Philippines

Washington, March 30.—Fearing the loss of a good market should the Jones bill with the Clarke amendment pass congress and be signed by the president, the cotton goods exporters of the United States have presented a petition to congress pleading in behalf of the retention of the Philippines.

The imports of cotton and cotton goods in the Philippines amounted in value to about Pesos 24,000,000 last year, of which considerably more than half came from the United States.

SENATE SHELVES SUFFRAGE

Prohibition Also Put Aside For Session By Judiciary Committee

Washington, March 28.—The senate judiciary committee has decided not to bring up the woman suffrage or the prohibition bills during the present session of congress, other more important matters being entitled to the right of way in legislative action.

TRANSPORT PROBLEMS
WORRY AT SALONICA

An Almost Roadless Country
Rapidly Being Transformed

Salonica, March 1.—Supply—a term which covers the provision of food, fuel, and forage for the British Army and its transport from the base to the front—is a problem that is more difficult in the Balkans than in France.

For one thing, this army is so much farther away from home. On the Western front any special article required can be ordered from England by telegraph or even by telephone direct to the War Office, and three days later it arrives. Here at Salonica the same process takes three months. For though the direct voyage out in a transport is not a matter of more than three weeks, the line of communications from England to the Balkans is lengthened by the fact that it has to pass through Egypt.

But what complicates even more the work of the supply branch of the British Army in the Balkans is the difficulty of transport. For practical purposes this part of the world is almost roadless.

When our first supply ships steamed up the Gulf last October there was only one jetty at which their cargoes could be discharged, and but one berth available for them alongside the quays. There was not enough water at the jetty for transports to berth here, so that supplies could only be landed in lighters.

The immediate background of the landing jetty was a tract of waste ground used by the Greeks as a sort of remount depot for pack ponies. It was a broad slough of mingled mud and manure. Beyond that lay the rough-paved streets of the town, ending in the two indifferent main roads that go out into the country, neither of them in a condition to stand the traffic of heavy motor-lorries.

The improvement of this state of things was the first task before any sort of supply-base could be established. The result has been that the ancient remount lines, cleaned up and floored with tons of stone and gravel, have become our Base Supply Depot piled high with tons of foodstuffs; roads now run in places where the first motor-lorries that ventured sank over the axles and had to be towed out with ropes; a long new jetty has been built; a Decauville light railway is being laid, starting from the shore and ending in an aerial cable railway among the hills ten miles away to the north; previously existing highways have been improved in every way, their worst stretches remodelled, and their wooden bridges underpinned, while at least 100 miles of new roads have been built, so that Greek farmers whose property last harvest-time was five miles from the nearest track negotiable by wheels, already find an excellent motor road passing by their very gates. These, together with the sinking of artesian wells, the draining of marshy soil, and the doubling of the railway tracks, are some of the works that have been undertaken.

Obituary

Sir C. Scott-Moncrieff

London, April 8.—The death is announced of Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff.

Mr. S. K. Chen's Mother

London, April 9.—The death is announced of Sir Stafford Howard, late Commissioner of Woods, Forests and Land Revenues.

Mrs. Aymer-Coates
Tokio, April 2.—Mrs. Clara Maria Aymer-Coates, wife of Mr. Richard Aymer-Coates, died at her home at 572, Zoshigaya, Tokio, at 11.30 o'clock Friday night. The death of Mrs. Aymer-Coates came after an illness of six years. A heart attack, which came Thursday night and from which she never rallied, was the immediate cause of her death.

Mrs. Aymer-Coates was 26 years old. She was the second daughter of Dr. John Nicholson Seymour of Tokio and she was married to Mr. Aymer-Coates in Hongkong in 1907. The ninth anniversary of their wedding took place last Wednesday. Six years ago, following an opera-

tion at St. Luke's Hospital, her life was despaired of. She rallied, however, and was removed to her home, but since then has been confined to her room.

Besides her husband Mrs. Aymer-Coates is survived by three children, the eldest a boy 8 years old.

Mrs. Chen When-sz, the mother of Mr. S. K. Chen, Chief Secretary of the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, who died on Wednesday last in her 72nd year, was given a solemn and dignified funeral on Sunday morning. The procession started from the home of the deceased, and was preceded by mounted Indian Police. The hearse was covered with wreaths, of which seventy had been sent by friends. General Yang Shan-teh's military band played funeral music. When Chinese territory was reached, the escort was relieved by mounted Chinese police, who accompanied the procession to the Cemetery near Kiangwan, where the funeral services were held.

A large number of friends accompanied the body to its burial place. The Chinese authorities, Magistrates of the Mixed Court and members of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs attended.



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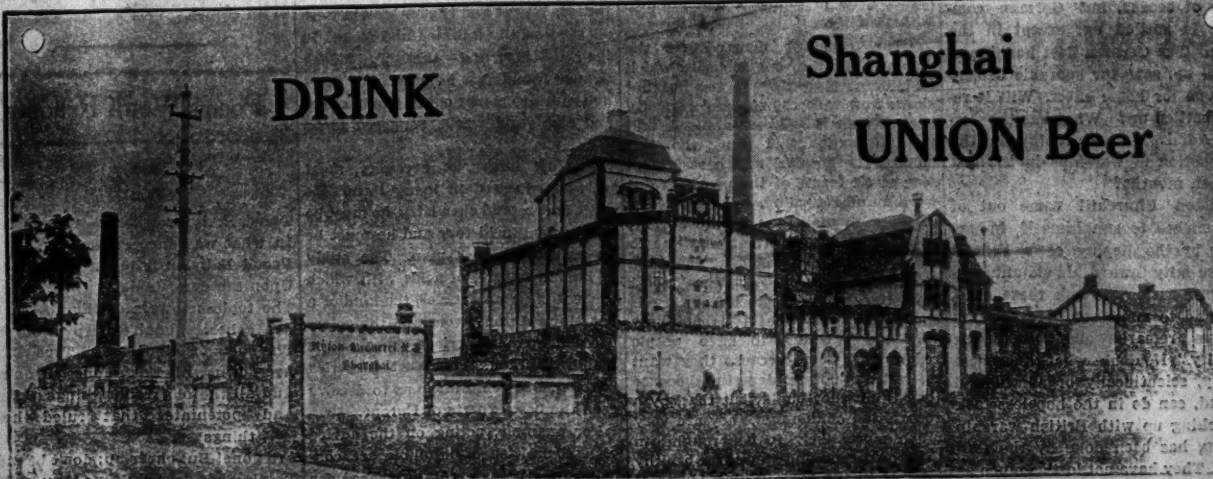
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Main Office, Ford Building, Wilmington,
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Address all Communications to
THE CHINA PRESS

Publication Office: Canton and Kiangsu Rd., 5th
Floor, New York Office.
Washington Bureau: Metropolitan Bank Building
Fifth Avenue, New York.
Berlin Office: 10 Friedrichstrasse
Tokyo Bureau: Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year, \$20.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months, 7.50
SUNDAY, per Year, 7.00
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Street Sales: Daily 10 cents per copy; Sunday
15 cents per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission
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Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S.
Postal Department, Washington, D. C.
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.
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WEATHER

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SHANGHAI, APRIL 11, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The British Fleet

(New York Times)

SHADOWY ships of the German fleet are often seen by enthusiastic German correspondents coming out of Kiel Harbor or cruising in the Baltic or the North Sea. They are looking for the British, who avoid a fight. Joy fills the heart of the home folks. Where is the Mistress of the Seas now? Fine individual romantic exploits like those of the Moewe are celebrated almost as if they were a Trafalgar. The Germans have paid high for a navy. They have an admirable navy, excellently manned and officered. The only trouble with it is that the British are too strong for it. The undersea campaign has made only a scratch on the British merchant marine. The statement of Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons Tuesday, shows that, in spite of the loss of nine capital ships and eight cruisers, the British Navy is now about twice as strong as it was at the beginning of the war.

Its strength has increased by a million tons. In all fighting units, except armored cruisers, a class which has in the last ten years been replaced in new construction by battle cruisers, this doubling has occurred. In spite of the loss of armored cruisers and the fact that successors to them have not been built, the British superiority in that class, Mr. Balfour says, is "enormous and incontestable." The air service has been decimated. Ships have been constructed more rapidly than at any other time in British naval history. Foreign warships, building in British yards, have been bought.

"In dreadnoughts, battleships, dreadnought cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers, submarines, and patrol boats and guns," there has been "a great augmentation." According to unofficial information, fourteen new super-dreadnoughts have been added to the fleet. The increase in this class, and in battle cruisers, swift as a destroyer, gun-powerful as a dreadnought, is notable.

Without the British fleet France would have lost her colonies and her cause. Italy could not have entered the war. The Mediterranean would be a German and Austrian lake. The inestimable, primary, value of the fleet to the Allies is too often forgotten. It has practically swept German war and mercantile vessels from the seas. A raider or two may be lurking somewhere in the vast expanse of oceans, but German commerce is bottled up, except in the Baltic. The German fleet has stayed bottled up, save for sporadic demonstrations for home effect. Will it remain bottled up? What has the German Admiralty been doing in the construction of warships in the last nineteen months?

Winston Churchill came out of the trenches to suit himself in applause by the display of a skillful magnanimity toward his old antagonist, Lord Fisher, to ask these questions and to make some rather ungracious remarks about "strategic passivity." No doubt what the utmost activity, scientifically organized and directed, can do in the hopeless task of catching up with British warship building has been done by the Germans. They have not lost so much as the British, but, so far as is known,

they cannot construct at anything like the same rate. Three to one, or two to one, or whatever the present proportion between the two fleets, the British pre-eminence exists, has probably been greatly increased. The German reluctance or unwillingness to venture upon a decision shows that.

If the Germans are ultimately beaten on land, or the land game remains a draw, Great Britain will still hold the seas. If they win on land, Great Britain holds the seas. German commerce has no outlet, German ports are blockaded, on all the salt water of the world there is no German ship unless she is at refuge in some neutral port or is a ship of war hiding from the British fleet. In vain does the German irresistible artillery smash every defense. In vain are German soldiers slaughtered in pursuit of the grandiose, the megalomaniac, German dream. Silent, waiting, the floating steel bulwarks of the British fleet wait the world against Germany. She may win splendid, costly triumphs, wearing herself down with the winning.

The real enemy, the fatal adversary, remains. Germany is cut off from the oceans. She is walled up. The sea-borne commerce that she built up with such marvelous energy, enterprise, and comprehensive design, which she flung away so rashly, is over and done. To Scandinavia and Holland, to such petty limits has that world-wide interchange of products shrunk. To the east is Russia, made unconquerable by her vastness and resources. France will fight to the last extremity. Whatever France or Italy or Russia may do or not do, there is the British fleet. Germany is strangled unless she can defeat it. Great Britain will not make peace so long as that superiority of sea power, whose cardinal importance Admiral Mahan taught Germany, is British. It was Nelson that broke the Napoleonic fabric of super-empire. Until Germany shatters British sea power her strivings for victory will be impotent.

War As Education

To view the war as a means of educating literary taste is perhaps to take the conflict from a new angle. Yet it seems that the idle hours on hospital-cots, are performing this service. Some facts regarding the reading of the English wounded are furnished by the Manchester Guardian, its source being the distinguished novelist, Miss Beatrice Harraden, who has been serving as a librarian at a large military hospital in London. Her hospital contained 550 beds, "so that the ground from which her experience has been drawn is quite wide enough to be generally indicative of the tastes—the potential tastes—of a large part of the Army"; so Judge the Guardian's editorial writer, who adds these facts and reflections:

"The books asked for reveal what is the best kind of raw material that any expert in an artistic medium has the right to demand from the inexperienced—that is, a healthy curiosity which widens the more it is indulged. With the men under Miss Harraden's notice it seems to have begun with the works of Nat Gould—easily the most popular author—and to have been capable in many instances of very significant extensions. The man who asked for Browning's poems would almost certainly know something of them already; but Tolstoy's 'Resurrection,' which was so popular that several copies had to be bought, seems to have provided a genuine example of men discovering, by their own, unprompted curiosity that a novel of more solid reputation than most of those in general use in the hospital was not necessarily a novel devoid of popular interest. Sometimes the literary curiosity of the men has had an unexpected starting-place. 'The Last Days of Pompeii' was decidedly in favor, and the explanation, it turned out, lay in the fact that many of the men had seen the story at the cinema theater and so had been tempted to the book itself. And the curiosity which leads men to ask for a text-book on modern explosives, or on radiography, is an example of an interest in theory being aroused by a rather grim preliminary acquaintance with practice.

"The constant demand for the volumes of the encyclopedia which had been presented to the hospital shows how wide the readers' curiosity became once it had been aroused; and the information that men who had entered the hospital with a respectful fear of all forms of the printed word were found returning, as out-patients, in order to make use of the library, shows that their interest was due to something more permanent than the tedium of a sick-bed. The moral from this wisely conducted library is the obvious one that it is not only very much better to have people reading Nat Gould because they want to, rather than stouter stuff because they think they ought, but that, by a recognition of this fact, they are very much more likely to be brought, in their own time and way, to a healthy interest in the more lasting forms of literature."

ANTIQUES TO ORDER

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—A short time ago a professor in New York imported an ancient shrine, which he had purchased from some Italian dealers in antiques for \$200,000. The "antiquity" which was supposed to have given the bit of marble its great value, did not survive the custom house inspection. Its stains of age were proved to have been produced with the aid of coffee, and it went through simply as a "manufacture of marble."

This and several other recent instances show that the great business of supplying the connoisseur—and especially the American connoisseur—with objects of ancient art, is still active, although the war has certainly blighted it. There are not enough Americans in Europe now, and it is the American's ignorance of such matters, and his desire to conceal it, that make fat living for the art forger.

So the trade in Egyptian statuettes and scarabs is somewhat demoralized, and the antique factories in Bohemia and Austria, which formerly turned out their products by the thousand, are experiencing serious difficulties. The antique industry, however, is only lying dormant. The art forger is simply waiting, knowing full well that the end of the war will bring an even greater demand for curios. There will be a tremendous call for war crosses, medals of honor and ancient relics supposed to be hurried out of Belgium upon the invasion of the Germans. The garrets and cellars of Europe will continue to supply innumerable articles wearing the look of crumbling age fascinating to the art collector, who is ignorant of the results which may be accomplished by a few acids and florice juice.

It is a simple matter for the expert to add a few thousand years to the age of an article. The wooden statue which you buy in the firm belief that it adorned the palace of Ramesses II, was probably made a couple of months ago in the household of a modern Egyptian and sent to a dealer in Paris. Here it was painted and placed in the ground for a short interval; then the paint was removed by the use of caustic potash, leaving just a few traces of color in the veins of the wood. With a few dashes of gold in the hollow places, the effect is such that you are convinced it is centuries old.

Sometimes a piece of wooden furniture, just turned out by a nearby factory, is beaten with a thong and then buried in the ground over which acid is poured daily. When dug up it is indeed a sorry looking object, which the dealer gives a clumsy coat of repairs. The art collector on perceiving it, immediately thinks, "My, what a splendid piece of antique furniture ruined by modern repairs." Ten to one, he buys it from the dealer to whom he carefully points out the advisability of leaving the next relic in the condition in which it is found.

Many other artifices are used to give the suggestion of age. Brass is oxidized by washing it in salt and ammonia and also by hydrochloric and sulphuric acids. With a little application of lampblack or turpentine it looks aged enough to please the most exacting collector. In the case of metal objects the forger applies a coat of black varnish and then polishes vigorously until the black part is visible only in the hollows. Gold and silver assume an ancient appearance by the use of bi-sulphide of carbon, and garlic will impart just the right amount of patina to tin.

The credulity of the art collector is inexhaustible. Aware that there are only a few Rembrandts, held as priceless by the owners, he will allow the art dealer to persuade him that one has been permitted to escape and is now hidden in an old house in Paris, which he can secure for the small sum of forty thousand. So easy has this particular game become that the art forger has even presumed to trade upon the names of living artists. One writer states that Corot, Henner, Inness, Wyant and Homer Martin were all successfully imitated and forged in their lifetime, and that T. Sidney Copper found two hundred and fifty-five spurious copies out of two hundred and eighty-six works supposed to be his.

The art forger, of necessity, must be well educated in many lines. He must understand chemistry, he must be well versed in history and he must be an astute business man. The study of human nature, of acids with which to treat different articles, the kind of a hat Mark Antony wore and the colors used in various periods must all be within his ken. Some art forgeries have been so remarkable as to deceive even the best experts of Europe.

For example, acting on the advice of a committee of infallible art connoisseurs, the Louvre purchased for forty thousand dollars what was

alleged to be the crown of the Scythian king Saitapharnes, presented to him by the Greeks of Oibia in 200 B. C. Of exquisite workmanship and intricate design, the Louvre was just congratulating itself upon its good fortune in obtaining this treasure when a French jeweler came forward with the startling revelation that he had seen the crown made by a Russian named Rouchomowski. After much heated discussion among the art authorities, a French editor went after Rouchomowski and brought him to Paris. There he was locked up and told to duplicate the crown, which he did with such apparent ease that there was no longer any room for doubt.

Giovanni Bastianini, a sculptor of the nineteenth century, turned out cunning forgeries that deceived the leading art institutions of Europe. His bust of Savonarola, created such a stir that a Russian princess was only prevented from building a temple for it by the timely appearance of an Italian who proved it to be a fake. It is now on exhibition as a forgery in the British Museum.

For many years Michael Kauffman, a clever German mason, was responsible for a large amount of early Roman pottery which mysteriously made its appearance throughout Europe. Encouraged by the storm of comment which greeted the unearthing of a Roman oven of his own invention, he proceeded to discover one hundred and seventeen of them, all of which were enthusiastically bought by the art museums. He was not detected in his secret manufacture of Roman art until he ventured to dig up an Emperor Antoninus in Hessian boots and wearing a wig of the period of Louis XIV, which even the most credulous art connoisseurs refused to accept. So ingenious were some of Kauffman's designs, however, that even now the question of their authenticity often comes up.

The duplication of old masters now is becoming very difficult since the x-ray and the microphotograph have been brought into play. The x-ray discloses the whole structure of the picture, just where the artist corrected his own work and the presence of another's repairs. By the use of the microphotograph, perfected by Professor A. P. Laurie of Edinburgh, the brushwork of the artist may be studied and compared. An artist's brushwork is something distinctly individual and infimitable. Therefore, if you have any doubt concerning the validity of a picture attributed to a renowned artist, take a microphotograph of some important part such as the eye and compare it with another known original by the same man. If they were both done by the same hand, the brushwork will be identical; if not, the difference is easily discernible. There are two possible flaws in this method, however: One is that the old masters often employed their pupils to do some of the less important work on a painting, so in making this test the most important portions, requiring the greatest amount of technique, should always be compared. The other is that an artist's brushwork is apt to improve or deteriorate during his lifetime. For that reason a microphotograph should be made of every original and its date recorded in order to keep track of any changes in technique.

While there may be a falling off in old masters, the war in Europe will serve to create a new line of art forgeries. The world will inevitably be flooded with more or less valuable pieces of things recovered from battle fields and submarine disasters. Relics of the lost race of Armenians will doubtless be manufactured by the hundred in Belgium and buttons off the coats of European generals will command a fat price. The art forger will always be able to escape unpunished as long as there are art collectors who refrain from exposing the swindle and thereby their own stupidity. Art forgering is a popular business because it is the safest and most remunerative of all crimes.

Poems Worth Reading

Elegy
(From Life)

The jackals prowl, the serpents hiss
In what was once Persepolis.
Proud Babylon is but a trace
Upon the desert's dusty face.
The topless towers of Ilium
Are ashes. Judah's harp is dumb.
The fleets of Nineveh and Tyre
Are down with Davy Jones, Esquire.
And all the oligarchies, kings
And potentates that ruled these
things.

Are gone! But cheer up; don't be sad;
Think what a lovely time they had!
ARTHUR GUTTMAN.

War Lessons By Napoleon

I do not admit the truth of the proverb: "To know how to command you should know how to obey."

At the front I generally travelled in a carriage with a good fur coat, because a commander in chief ought to do his work at night. If he tires himself unnecessarily during the day he is liable to be overcome with weariness at night. At Vittoria we were beaten because Joseph (his brother) slept too much.

Political factions are compounded of dupes and rogues.

There are fixed principles in war. The very smallest mistakes cannot be committed with impunity; they are the drop of water which makes the full glass overflow.

It is important not to scatter the troops.
(After the defeat of Leipzig, due to this fault, in 1813.)

The Emperor said that the word "impossible" should be erased from the dictionary; as soon as anything was "practically impossible" it was done.

I see contradictions that I cannot reconcile; on the one hand enormous and useless expenditure; on the other unparalleled meanness and littleness.
(Of the habits and methods of the British Government.)

It is the soldier who founds States; it is the soldier who preserves them. Without an army, without force, without discipline, political independence and civil liberty cannot exist.

You commit a very great mistake when you allow yourself to be attacked (instead of attacking the enemy.)

When a whole nation is armed and eager to defend its freedom it is invincible.

The English and Russians are very good soldiers.
The Bourbons have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing.

It is by turning the enemy's position and moving on his flank that battles are won.

(Order to Captain Dumoulin, on his personal staff): Proceed to Chantres; inform me of the number of troops and bring me news of everything that it is important for me to know in the interests of the service. See the generals commanding divisions, the prefects, mayors, and police officers. Only by talking to them can you complete your observations and ascertain what people think.

My staff, my colonels, and my officers have not had their clothes off for two months, or in some cases for four months. I myself have never been able to take off my boots for a fortnight. We are in the midst of snow and mud, without wine or brandy or bread, with nothing to eat except potatoes and meat and with no comforts of any kind.

In God's name, send news of what happens.

Never attack an enemy unless there are more chances in your favor of winning than of being beaten.

Go and do not forget that the world was made in six days.
(Napoleon's favorite phrase when ordering a trusted officer to carry out some important enterprise with great energy and speed.)

Military art is an art with definite principles which may not be violated with impunity.

Always make your enemy believe that your forces are immense.

All that I am and all that I have done I owe to the habit of work which was implanted in me from childhood.

The art of war is of all the most difficult. That is why military glory is generally reputed to be the greatest that man can attain. That is also why wise Governments reward military service in preference to and above all others. A good general must have intelligence and, what is much rarer, character.

Travellettes

The Chincha Islands

THE Chincha Islands are pointed out to every passenger on the ships which sail down the coast of Peru. They are volcanic rocks sticking out of the water, and are famed for the large quantities of guano which were formerly deposited on them.

Guano is valuable as a fertilizer. These ocean islands were favorite roosting places for millions of sea birds and gradually became covered to a great depth with manure.

Twenty-five years ago, this stuff sold for a hundred dollars a ton, and its sale in the markets of the world brought more money into the treasury of Peru than was ever realized from the output of any gold mine.

The supply seemed almost inexhaustible, and for many years hundreds of ships were employed in transporting it to Europe and the United States. When the industry was at its height sometimes as many as a hundred sailing ships would be waiting at the islands for cargoes. The work of dispatching them was extremely slow, it being not uncommon for a vessel to wait eight or nine months to load. Many a captain lost a good disposition at this waiting game. Chinese coolies were imported to do the work of handling the guano, and many a poor devil, distracted by his task, deliberately jumped into the sea to end his bondage.

Bonus And Premium Bonds

A Popular Proposal

By Sidney Low

(Author of "The Governance of England")

I am glad to learn that the proposal to issue a Bonus Loan is warmly supported in influential quarters. To judge from the numerous communications I have received the project has the support of many competent persons in all classes of society, including important members of the banking and financial community, whose opinions on such a matter are entitled to respect.

The Daily Mail has made the general idea familiar to its readers. There are, however, one or two special features which I should like to emphasize.

In the first place, the scheme, as I outlined it in December, should embody the premium as well as the bonus idea. That is what I meant when I described it as "Prizes for All." Everybody should have a chance of a big prize and the certainty of a small one. There would be periodical drawings for a few bonuses of large amount, and in addition every bond would in due course be redeemed or repaid by the Government at an advance upon the price originally paid for it. It would be neither necessary nor desirable to offer excessive bonuses. There is no occasion for a grand prize of a quarter of a million sterling, or a hundred thousand pounds, or even fifty thousand pounds. The scheme could be made quite attractive enough without any such superfluous extravagance. The prizes at each half-yearly drawing might be one of £10,000, two of £5,000, and a considerable number varying in value from £1,000 to £100. This would liberate a larger sum for the redemption of the whole number of bonds in due course at a substantial premium.

If he has the chance of drawing a prize the working-class or middle-class investor would be well content with moderate interest, provided it were free of income tax. The latter condition is essential for any loan that is to bring in the savings of the people. The small capitalist values security of his capital and income more than a high but fluctuating return. He likes to know exactly what he is to receive and to be quite sure that he can realise his investment when he wants it. Hence the success of the Post Office Savings Bank. I doubt whether such an investor will have anything to do with a stock of which the market value is uncertain and on which the actual yield may vary according to the exigencies of the Exchequer.

The loan, then, should be made acceptable by the chance of a prize, a fixed rate of interest, and favorable terms of redemption. The issue of stock, say at 95, and its repayment at par, with interest at 4½ or 5 per cent, subject to income tax, might attract the larger but not, I think, the smaller investors. Nor, I am afraid, will the issue of certificates at 15s. 6d., to be repaid after five years at £1, prove widely popular. The working man does not care to "sit on" his 15s. 6d. for five years.

The premium loan might be issued in bonds of £1, bearing interest free of income tax at 3½ per cent—that is, ninepence in the pound. With this comparatively low rate of interest the bonds could be redeemed—if the bonus list were kept down to moderate proportions—at a substantial premium. It might be considered advisable to prolong the redemption terms sufficiently to give a premium of 10 per cent, so that every bond would be repaid sooner or later at £1 2s. This would be a real "prize" for the thrifty investor, who would like the thought of buying a sovereign's

worth of stock from "the Government" which the Government would eventually buy back from him for twenty-two shillings. But even a 5 per cent bonus would serve the purpose. There would be plenty of applicants for a one-pound bond which could, sometime or other, be sold at the Post Office counter for a guinea and meanwhile bring in ninepence a year.

The bonds should be to bearer and should carry coupons which could be cashed at any post office.

There are some practical points in the working of a premium loan scheme, on a popular basis, which should be considered:

(1) British working men and tradesmen are not accustomed, as similar persons are on the Continent, to bonds or shares redeemed by drawings. They are not in the habit of following long lists of figures, and probably would not have the patience to do so, even if the newspapers could be induced to publish them. Many of the holders would not examine the lists carefully and would not know whether their bonds were redeemed or not. I suggest that the bonds should be drawn by series or classes, and that the certificates in each class should be of a distinctive color or combination of colors: Say, Class 1, red; Class 2, blue; Class 3, white; Class 4, red and white; Class 5, red, white, and blue; and so on. Then after the drawing it would only be necessary to announce that Class 2 (blue) had been drawn; and every holder of a blue "ticket" (as he would probably call it) would know that he could get his certificate encashed. The post offices could exhibit a placard: "Premium Loan Drawing No. —, June — All Blue Bonds are now drawn. The following numbers gain bonuses: No. —, First Prize, £10,000; No. —, Second Prize, £5,000," etc.

(The prizes would all be in the same series, so that only the holders of blue bonds would have to scrutinize the lists.)

(2) The bonds would be on sale at the post offices. But post offices cannot advertise very effectively. It might be possible, as in France and other countries, to allow the bonds to be sold, under proper restrictions, by stationers, news-vendors, and tobacconists. Vast numbers of working men go in and out of the tobacco shops, and their proprietors are just the kind of persons who could push the sale of bonds in return for a small commission.

(3) The loan should be advertised in the newspapers and by placards and other methods. Probably one of the great film companies might be induced to produce a premium bond play and to give it wide circulation.

(4) For the benefit of larger investors the bonds might be issued in higher denominations than £1—in £10, £50, or £100 certificates. Each of the larger bonds would give the holder a proportionate number of chances of drawing a prize.

(5) The small denomination bonus would be redeemable at any time before being drawn at their issue price. That is to say, any holder of undrawn £1 "tickets" could cash it over the post office counter when he pleased for twenty shillings. This would be advantageous to the Treasury, since it would thereby be released from the liability to redeem that bond at some subsequent date at a premium. It would also be convenient for the holder to know that he could always get back his capital without delay or difficulty, and without having to resort to a dealer who might try to make a profit out of the transaction. There would be no "market" in these bonds. If the owner were in urgent need of money he would temporarily resign his chance of the premium and the prize, realise his holding for what it cost him—and buy another and start fair when he was in funds again.

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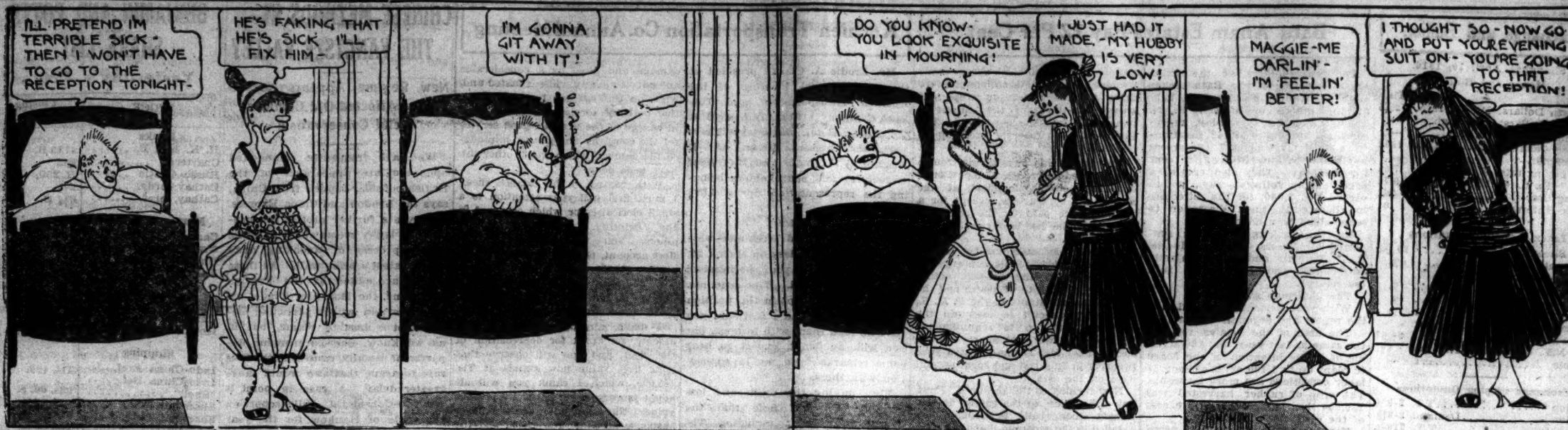
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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE

Cape Town, February 24.—A South African trooper serving in British East Africa sends the following interesting letter describing the scenes in the bush:—

"Hardly a morning passes but we have the unique sight of droves of big game careering between the different squadrons. They comprise chiefly wildebeeste, eland, hartebeeste, gemsbok, roobok, graybok, and springbok. Also there abound all sorts of wild beasts—lions, leopards, wolves, hyenas, wild pig, giraffes, and ostriches. A member of a

squadron bagged the other day a fine leopard, 8ft. long from nose to the tip of the tail. The same man sighted a lion and lioness, and wounded the latter, but could not follow it owing to the impenetrable bush. The other afternoon a fellow came running into camp with just a pair of boots on, swearing that he had seen a lion while bathing. It was a bit uneasy to hear the strange noises of the night—laughing hyenas, grunting pigs, and howling jackals." The writer adds that the health of the brigade is extraordinarily good, and so far there has not been a single fever case.

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Napoleon Would Be Power in War Today

By Garrett P. Serviss

ONE of the most singular popular illusions that the great war has produced is the widespread idea that modern warfare is essentially a new game, and that the old masters like Napoleon would find their genius tied hand and foot by the new methods, condition and machinery.

Over and over you hear the opinion expressed that Napoleon would be as completely baffled by the present deadlock of armies as are the men actually in command. Millions of men were not in the field in his time, we are told; battles were not fought along lines hundreds of miles in length, armies did not dig themselves in and fight invisibly, aeroplanes had not been invented to survey the enemy's dispositions and reveal his plans from moving watch towers in the sky.

There were no co-ordinated lines of railroad the swift automobiles to facilitate the movement and concentration of troops, there were no machine-guns to mow down charging columns, there was no gigantic artillery seconded by explosives of tremendous power to reduce the strongest fortifications to dust and blow whole companies or regiments to pieces by a single shot.



All this is perfectly true, but it does not in the slightest degree alter the fundamental principles of the art of war or eliminate the part that genius of the Napoleonic kind can play in it.

Modern inventions have produced the same evolution in warfare that they have in trade and industry, and no more. They have uplifted the whole level of human endeavor, but they have not eliminated the natural inequalities. The continent has risen, but the mountains have gone up with it. The entire civilized world shares the advance, and the mind surveys its eternal problems from the same relative elevation that it had before.

Have the gigantic augmentations of capital and the inimitable extensions of trade, commerce, industry and intercommunication paralyzed the powers of superior men, or reduced them to a lower relative place? Everybody knows that such has not been the effect.

The "captains of industry" have kept their place at the head, and have grown greater with "the increasing greatness of the means at their command. There is not the least indication that genius is being overtopped. It still rides triumphant on the summit of the wave. It cannot be submerged by the product of its own creation.

If Napoleon were in Europe today his glance would comprehend the military situation and penetrate the heart of its problems just as masterfully as it did more than a hundred years ago. He would be Napoleon

still. His relative value would remain unchanged.

Just as he saw what to do, and did it quicker and better than the other generals of his own time, so he would show his superiority now. There cannot be any doubt about this, for it is of the very nature of genius to soar above the level of its time. That is what genius is for; that is what constitutes genius.

Newton today would be at the head of all the astronomers. Archimedes today would lead all the physicists. I mean Newton and Archimedes with the same minds that they had when they were on the earth before.

The quality of mind does not alter; only its acquisitions advance. Reappearing today, such men would stand, as we all do, on the accumulation of the human achievement of the past. I find my little girl in school dealing merrily and familiarly with algebraic problems that would have baffled many college graduates a generation ago, and using methods that Newton himself had not learned. It is not because she has a great liking for mathematics—she thinks that subject is "horrid"—but she can handle it because she is riding on the crest of the world's advance.

Great geniuses appear sporadically, both in time and in place. There has not been a supreme military genius since Napoleon, although there have been many wars. There was none of his caliber between his day and Caesar's, a gap of 1,869 years between their births. We are in the habit of saying that it would be well for the world if no new Napoleon should ever be born, but perhaps we are wrong about that.

Caesar gave the world a great push in advance, though at a terrible price in blood and suffering; Napoleon shook the grasp of absolutism from the throat of Europe, and it has never been thoroughly re-established, although, in the pure enjoyment of his power, he set up a temporary tyranny of his own.

This peculiarity of Napoleon throws light on the nature of genius. It is an irresponsible and irresistible force.

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The physical basis of genius seems to be a brain with windows, through which the mind sees things face to face, and not as through "a glass darkly," the way most of us take our intellectual views. Genius works without effort and disdains control. A Napoleon appearing on either side now would put an end to the war. Would that be the best way to end it?



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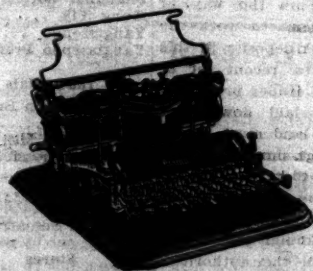
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 10, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	
Mexican Dollars: Market rate	72.55
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	1902
Copper: Cash	1902
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-9% Tls.	7.08
Exch. @ 72.8-Mex. \$	9.73
Peking Bar	362
Native Interest	.07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	29.5d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-a.	%
4 m-a.	%
6 m-a.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a.	28.57
Ex. Paris on London T.T.	47.7
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.	47.7
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-9%
London	Demand 2-9%
India	T.T. 210%
Paris	T.T. 239
Paris	Demand 239%
New York	T.T. 47
New York	Demand 47
Hongkong	T.T. 73%
Japan	T.T. 158
Batavia	T.T. 158

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-a. Cds. 2-10%
London	6 m-a. Cds. 2-11%
London	8 m-a. Cds. 2-11%
London	10 m-a. Cds. 2-11%
Paris	4 m-a. Cds. 418%
New York	4 m-a. Cds. 69%

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR APRIL

£1-Hk. Tls.	4.40
Hk. Tls. 1-Franc	4.41
Gold 1/2	1.35
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen	1.48
" " 1-Rupiah	2.34
" " 1-Roubles	2.29
" " 1-Mex. \$	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange	
Bank of China	
(Shanghai Branch)	
Mexican Dollars, 72.5875	
Chinese Dollars, 72.55	
On Peking, Demand, 105%	
On Tientsin, Demand, 104%	
On Newchwang, Demand, 79%	
On Hankow, Demand, 103%	
On Chungking, Demand, 116%	
On Nanchang, Demand, 73%	
On Foochow, Demand, 95%	
On Amoy, Demand, 71%	
On Swatow, Demand, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —	
April 10, 1916.	

Stock Exchange

Transactions	
Shanghai, April 10, 1916.	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Official	
Shanghai Dock Tls. 82.00 cash	
Shanghai Dock Tls. 83.00 April	
Soybean Tls. 30.00	
Shanghai Kiochong Tls. 1.50	
Direct Business Reported	
Consolidated Tls. 4.30	

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions	
Shanghai, April 10, 1916.	
BUSINESS DONE	
Repairs Tls. 1.50 cash	
Senawang Tls. 24.50 April	
Domestics Tls. 18.00 cash	
Langkats Tls. 35.00 cash	
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.45 cash	
Direct	
Sungli Duri Tls. 15.35 cash	
Consolidated Tls. 4.90 April	
Shanghai Municipal 5 1/4% Debs.	
Tls. 96.00 cash	

SHANGHAI GAS CO.

The Directors of the Shanghai Gas Company, Limited, have decided to recommend payment of a dividend for 1915 of Tls. 2.00 per share, being at the rate of four per cent on the paid up capital; and that Tls. 140,369.55 be written off for depreciation of plant, buildings and stocks of fittings; and Tls. 20,108.30 carried forward to next account.

TOBACCO SALES

The general agent here of the Shanghai Tobacco Company, Limited, has received the following telegraphic advice from the Deli Maatschappij, Amsterdam:—"Sold 225 bales tobacco, at Guilders 1.68."

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Batu Anam Estates Pay 12 Per Cent

The shareholders at the third annual meeting of the Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd., held at the offices of Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co., yesterday, representing a holding of 58,142, sanctioned a final dividend of 7 candareens per share, making twelve per cent for the year. They also created a precedent by voting a sum, not to exceed Tls. 2,000, for the directors to allocate at their discretion to some allied war charity.

Mr. G. Grayridge presided, supported by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie, R. N. Truman and S. S. Benjamin (directors) and Mr. S. A. Seth (secretary).

The chairman said: With your permission, I will take the report and accounts as read. The area of the estates remains the same as last year, viz: 366 acres, but it is the intention of the board to plant up to 1,100 acres as soon as labor conditions are more favorable. The crop of rubber harvested was 130,904 lbs., being slightly in excess of the estimate.

Tapping statistics have been given in the report and show a satisfactory improvement over last year. The current year's rubber harvest is estimated at 200,000 lbs. The F. O. B. cost of production was 1s. 3.76d., showing a slight reduction over the preceding year. With better labor conditions we may look for a considerable reduction in this cost. The "fall in cost" amounted to 1s. 5.47d. compared with 1s. 5.56d. for 1914. The exchange rate for converting Singapore dollars into sterling has been taken at 2s. 4 1/2d. The average gross price realized for the sale of 147,407 lbs. was 2s. 2.91d., against 1s. 10.12d. in the preceding year.

For the present, all rubber is sold at the public auctions in Singapore, where prices compare favorably with London quotations. A contract was made in November for the sale of 1 1/2 tons a month January-June delivery, at an equivalent price of 3s. 5d. London. As this is about a third of the estimated output, further forward sales are not contemplated at the moment.

Owing to adverse labor conditions, the estates have not been kept as clean as we should like, but the weeding costs show a satisfactory reduction. Owing to the ill-health of the Tamil coolies, which class does not thrive anywhere in Johore apparently, it has been necessary to employ a large number of Chinese.

The medical adviser reports that this class of labor is more suitable to the climatic conditions prevailing in Johore. No expense is being spared to improve the health of the labor force, under the able advice of Dr. Ratnay and I hope next year to be able to report improved conditions.

With the exception of white ants, which have given some trouble, the position with regard to diseases and pests has been normal. The only new buildings erected during the year other than the smoke-house, which I will refer to later on, were one set of coolie lines, at a cost of \$1,114 and a stable for the manager's bungalow. An extra coolie line will be required this year which will cost about \$2,000.

As foreshadowed in my speech last year, a smoke-house was erected and the necessary plant installed for the

manufacture of smoked sheet. We are now in a position to manufacture either smoked sheet or crepe; at present one-third of the output is being made into smoked sheet. The quality of the rubber is well up to standard.

The engine which was giving trouble was removed and a new 25 h.p. Pether semi-Diesel engine installed, at the cost of the contractors, except for a small balance paid by the company. The new engine has been running very satisfactorily.

Mr. Jewett left in November last, to offer his services to his country and Mr. Fowler is the present acting manager. Owing to ill health and the shortage of assistants in the F. M. S., it has been difficult to maintain the European staff up to requirements.

At present, we are short of two assistants. Mr. Truman visited your property July last and spent several days on the estate.

Now turning to the accounts. First, you will notice all the capital is now issued. Such full particulars are detailed in the accounts that I need not detain you with lengthy explanations. You will note we donated \$213.20 worth of rubber to the British Ambulance Corps and \$500 to the Auxiliary Hospital Fund, which is for the benefit of wounded men from the F. M. S.

The working account shows a profit of Tls. 49,354.17, compared with Tls. 13,614.73 last year. The net profit, after bringing in the balance from last year of Tls. 10,569.28, is Tls. 61,553.75, from which has to be deducted the interim dividend paid in February, viz: Tls. 20,000, leaving Tls. 41,553.75 available.

The directors recommend this balance should be dealt with as follows:—

To the payment of a final dividend of 7 candareens per share, making 12 per cent for the year	28,000.00
Write off buildings and Furniture	1,732.24
Write off factory plant and machinery	9,484.41
Write off wells and water supply	627.20
Bonus to administrative staff (as per agreements)	1,105.85
Leaving to be carried forward	704.03

You will note that we are writing down the book value of your buildings, plant, machinery, etc., to nominal figures, but, for reference purposes, the original cost is shown and will continue to be shown. The bonus to the manager and general managers, I feel sure, you will consider well earned. I wish to record the board's appreciation of the work of the estate staff, Messrs. F. W. Barker and Co., the agents, as also that of the visiting agent, Mr. Peers and our general managers, Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co.

Mr. S. S. Benjamin retires, but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election for the ensuing year. Gentlemen, if you wish to ask any questions, I shall be pleased, to the best of my ability, to answer same.

No questions were asked and the report and accounts were adopted; a final dividend of seven candareens per share (making 12 per cent for the year) was declared; Mr. S. S. Benjamin was re-elected a director and Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews were re-elected auditors.

On the proposal of Mr. F. J. Burdett seconded by Capt. J. P. Lowe, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That the directors be authorised to contribute, at their discretion, a sum not exceeding Tls. 2,000 for the benefit of some war fund."

In putting this resolutions to the meeting, the chairman said:—You have heard the resolution that the Board be empowered to subscribe a sum not exceeding Tls. 2,000, from the current year's profits, to any war fund, at the board's discretion. I may say this resolution is heartily welcomed by the Board; they trust the same may meet with your unanimous approval.

We are a British company, we harvest our products in British territory and ship same from British ports. Our trade could not be carried on without the protection afforded by the British navy and for these benefits during this time of war we should only be too glad to show our appreciation in the practical form as expressed in this resolution.

The Chairman then said:—That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be posted tonight and I may add that, so long as profits permit, it is the intention of your board to pay interim dividends and, from present indications, it would appear that, at any rate for 1916, they will be on an increasing scale.

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J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers.

10, Canton Road, Shanghai.

Kochien Transportation Co. Annual Meeting

Mr. Brodie A. Clarke presided at the third annual meeting of the Kochien Transportation and Tow Boat Company (1913), Ltd., held at the Palace Hotel, yesterday. There were also present Messrs. A. J. Hughes, W. F. Inglis and J. C. Dyer (directors) and shareholders bringing the representation up to 6,685 shares.

The chairman said: The reports and accounts were posted to shareholders on March 29, and I will, with your permission, take them as read. The accounts, I think, clearly explain the position of the company and I feel sure you have all read them with interest, but you will, no doubt, expect to hear some remarks from me in connection with them.

First, taking the profit and loss account, you will note that the balance at credit, including Tls. 25,495.17 brought forward from 1914, amounts to Tls. 57,764.22, from which your board of directors have deducted the following amounts: For depreciation of fleet, Tls. 8,490; transferred to marine insurance fund Tls. 5,536.87, bringing that amount up to a round sum of Tls. 10,000; directors and auditors' fees remain the same as last year, namely, Tls. 2,250 and to reserve account Tls. 1,286.64, being a total of Tls. 14,563.51 and leaving a balance of Tls. 43,200.71, which your directors recommend should be carried forward to 1915.

The amount, which has been written off for fleet depreciation amounts to about 4 1/2%, which I hope you will consider satisfactory. The amount carried forward to marine insurance fund is done in order to bring that sum up to Tls. 10,000, after drawing from the original amount of Tls. 15,000, Tls. 7,536.87 for repairs and damage done by the typhoon on July 27th and 28th last.

No addition has been made to the fleet during the year under review, owing to the very high prices now required for building. The sale of the tug Shun Fung and launch Kathryn shows a considerable profit to the company on their book value. During the year, every advantage has been taken of slack periods for giving the lighters and steam launches a thorough overhaul and I am glad to say that, now, nearly the whole of the fleet has been attended to and work on the remaining lighters is still proceeding as opportunity offers.

As mentioned above, the typhoon at the end of July caused a good deal of

damage and gave us a considerable amount of anxiety while it lasted and, while on this subject, I may mention that both the foreign and native staff in charge of the fleet did good service for the company and greatly minimised the damage which would otherwise have been done.

With regard to the balance sheet, I must first call your attention to a small clerical error which occurred in the printing, under heading of assets. You will observe, against fleet account, the amount is put down as Tls. 232,250, while this should read Tls. 233,250, but this small error makes no difference in the figures below that amount.

I have already referred to the amount set apart for depreciation of the fleet and you will observe that your fleet value now stands at Tls. 185,000, which I think you will all admit is very much below its present value. The amount against fleet suspense account, Tls. 91,400 and the following amount of Tls. 12,991.54, suspense account tug Brodie Clarke are the amount pending the decision of the company's appeal to the Privy Council on the decision of the court here on June 12, 1915, which was adverse to the company and against which, after due consideration your board decided they would appeal. As such appeal has not yet been heard, I refrain from making any comment.

The amount of Tls. 8,889.38 due by sundry debtors has practically all been collected since December 31, 1915.

In conclusion, I hope you will, looking at the state of our carrying trade during the past year, think that the accounts are fairly good. The war, of course, hit us very largely, as is only natural, owing to shortage of tonnage and our export business on which we greatly depend for our revenue, was greatly restricted, but I hope that, in the near future, there will be some improvement in this direction.

As regards the passing of a dividend, your directors are of opinion that any recommendation relative to same should be postponed until the company's liability or otherwise in connection with the tow-boat case, now under appeal, has been determined.

I think this is all I have to say relative to the report and accounts, but, before proposing the resolution to pass same, I will be pleased to answer, to the best of my ability, any question which any shareholder may wish to ask.

The report and accounts were passed, Mr. W. F. Inglis was re-elected a director and Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson auditors. Tls. 3,000 was allotted as the directors' remuneration, to be apportioned as the board may decide.

purchase during the week small lots of Gold Dollar at Tls. 8.00 and Seven Boys at Tls. 4.70. Prices realised at auction week. The tone of the private market lifeless.

Drills and Sheetings.—Under this heading we have to report Japanese Drills:—Blue Phoenix at Tls. 3.75. Dyed Fancy Cottons.—The market for fancy goods is very quiet and there is no demand at all for Fast Blacks. At the sales both Fast Blacks and Venetians fell away badly.

Cotton and Yarn.—Due to the continued strength in exchange our market has remained on the easy side without much business transpiring. Quotations today are nominally: Tuncchow Tls. 24.50 to Tls. 25.50, Four Chop Tls. 23.40, Steam Ginned Tls. 23.20 and Ordinary Shanghai Tls. 23.00 to Tls. 23.20.

Cotton on the Liverpool market is quoted by Reuters as follows: Middling American at 7.65d, Egyptian at 10.47d, and Bengala at 5.60d, per lb.

Indian Yarn.—What little business has taken place during the interval has been at a lower level. Sales are recorded in:—

10% 200 Bales Britannia (Ring) at Tls. 81.00, 50 Bales Tea Carrier at Tls. 80.50, 175 Bales Connaught at Tls. 80.25, 200 Bales Howard and Bulough at Tls. 80.25 and 100 Bales Sorab at Tls. 80.25.

Local Yarn.—The unsettled political outlook, together with the higher exchange has continued to have a depressing effect upon sales. Our market is consequently quiet and dull with no business to report.

London Rubber Market

Reuters's Service
London, April 8.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—
Plantation, First Latex.
Spot: 3s. 4 1/4d. Paid.
July to December delivery: 3s. 4d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Quiet.
Last Quotation, London, April 7: Spot: 3s. 5d. to 3s. 4 1/4d. Paid.
July to December delivery: 3s. 4 1/4d. to 3s. 4d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Quieter after firm.

RUBBER OUTPUTS

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., secretaries of the Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd., inform us that the output of rubber during the month of March was 6,500 lbs.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Between London and New York.
New York, March 18.
T. T. on London..... 4.76 1/2
Demand London..... 4.76 1/2

CHINESE METHODS IN THE YANGTSE VALLEY

New Regime Appears Not To Have Affected Old Commercial Conservatism

We have frequently commented upon the late appearance of the British consular reports from China, says the London and China Express. To make a further protest concerning this laxity seems about as futile as the process of knocking one's head against a brick wall. As these reports are edited at the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade, we are uncertain which particular department is most to blame, but, if, as we know, one government department usually causes delay, it is safe to argue that two would cause greater delay. A case in point is Mr. Pro-Consul J. C. Hill's report on the trade of Hankow for the year 1914, which makes its appearance in February, 1916. Making all due allowances for the inconveniences caused by the war, it is difficult to find any excuse for such a protracted delay. British traders have great interests in the Yangtze valley, of which Hankow is a very important center; and it is essential, if they are to hold their own with their rivals, that they should have up to date reports from the British consuls stationed there. In many ways it would appear that the old conservatism and ignorance of the Chinese people and traders has not been in any way influenced by the regime of the Republican government. The same obstructionist tactics continues to be employed, and there is the same inability to realise that the aid of foreigners is an essential to the commercial and industrial progress of China.

For example, Mr. Hill tells us that the Chinese government has not changed its short-sighted policy with regard to mines. Every obstruction possible is placed in the way of foreigners who desire to work the many rich mineral deposits in this district. Thus, in a recent set of rules issued by the Huper provincial government it is laid down that owners of mining land must, under pain of severe punishment, obtain official sanction before seeking to raise capital for the development of their property, and no proposal for the investment of foreign capital will be considered until the authorities have satisfied themselves that the funds required cannot be procured from the provincial government. Official sanction is likewise required in the case of all contracts for the sale of the output of a mine to foreigners, even when the working of the mine still remains in Chinese hands. It seems, however, that the attitude of the authorities in this matter has not been able to prevent the enterprising foreigner entering into agreements with Chinese mine owners for the working of their ores. Two British companies are now in the field in this district, and so far their undertakings have been very successful. Both as regards mines and local industries, it is very evident, says Mr. Hill, that there is a complete control of the working of these enterprises given to foreigners—even where they would be working for native owners and not for themselves—there would be a far greater turnover. Many an undertaking which has been carried on in an unprofitable and frequently expensively wasteful manner might have been made to pay had competent foreign assistance been invoked. Again, in the matter of the tea trade, the same retrograde policy prevails. The Chinese government, which now and again makes an effort to revive the popularity of China tea in home markets, instituted a slight reduction in the export duty on tea, but this reduction was insufficient, according to Mr. Hill, to have any appreciable influence. It is generally stated that the only remedy for the decline in the tea trade would be the abolition of the export duty and the imposition of a constant rate of 10% to be paid to the Maritime Customs at the time of export. This would obviate the lack of uniformity at present ruling in the matter of lakia collection—a tax which fluctuates according to the fulness or otherwise of the purses of local officials, there being as many as six different rates in one single province. Further, the rebuilding of the natives city of Hankow still hangs fire. The influx of natives into the foreign concessions is causing inconvenience, so much so that British residents have been forced to seek quarters in adjoining concessions. To combat the rise in rents which it brought efforts were made to extend the concessions as far as the railway, but the Chinese authorities would not hear of such a scheme, basing the refusal on the time-honored excuse of infringement of China's sovereign rights. Instead they undertook to build a model city on the land in question, but so far there are no signs of this scheme materialising, although from time to time foreign architects are invited to prepare plans. Finally, Mr. Hill notes the tendency of the Chinese to relapse into opium growing.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	\$735 B.
Chartered	252
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	2 1/2
Cathay, pref.	6 1/4 B.
Marine Insurance	
Canton	\$42 1/2 B.
North China	182 1/2 S.
Union of Canton	\$1065.
Yangtze	\$285
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$107 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$383 x d. B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	98s. 6d. S.
"Shell"	Tls. 16 1/2
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien	Tls. 23 S.
Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 12 1/2
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2.55.
Raub	Tls. 3.30.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$122 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 82 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 90
Hongkong Wharf	\$74 1/2 Sa.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land ..	Tls. 102 1/2
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 103
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.) ..	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.) ..	Tls. 53 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112 1/2
International	Tls. 72 1/2
International Pref.	Tls. 76 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70 S.
Soy Chee	Tls. 39 S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 92 1/2
Kung Yik	Tls. 14
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 5.65.
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 106.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,300,000
Reserve Fund 1,300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,300,000

Head Office:

33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Gieschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking
Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Batavia Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Hongkong Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Fondichery Peking Tientsin
Haiphong Peking Tientsin
Hankow Peking Tientsin
Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Batavia Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Hongkong Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Fondichery Peking Tientsin
Haiphong Peking Tientsin
Hankow Peking Tientsin

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT, Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 15,000,000

Total \$30,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman].
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur
Calcutta Canton S. Francisco
Canton Hongkong Shanghai
Colombo Lyons Singapore
Fuzhou Malacca Sourabaya
Harbin Manila Tientsin
Hankow Nagasaki Tsingtau
Hollu New York Yokohama

London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Capital contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Capital (fully paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 23,000,000

Capital contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PARMOUR.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.

HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hankow Shanghai
Calcutta Hongkong Tientsin
Changchun Harbin
(Kwan-Hongkong Tsingtau
Shanghai)
Chefoo Newchwang Vladivostok
Chifu (Dairen) Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) o-A
85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$300,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2 1/2.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch: 51, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. \$2,100,000

Total U.S. \$5,350,000

London Bankers: Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business. Issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Kluiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

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Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Capital (fully paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 23,000,000

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Chefoo Newchwang Vladivostok
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Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

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9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$300,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2 1/2.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Head Office: 15 Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

Bankers: BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7, Nanjing Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)

Reserve Fund—Glds. 9,287,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches: Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta

Bandjoeng Palembang Tandjong Bale

Cheribon Pekalongan Tobing-Ting

Djember Penang Tegal

Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap

Kota-Radia Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore Soerabaya

Medan

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanjing Road; Tel. Nos. 2593-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00

Liabilities \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers: The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.

National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES: Amoy Canton

Batavia Hongkong Shanghai

Bombay Hankow Tientsin

Calcutta London Rangoon

Canton Hongkong Singapore

Chefoo Newchwang Vladivostok

Chifu (Dairen) Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen) o-A

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

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Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$300,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2 1/2.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 16th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungling Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits: For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

Amusements

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshan left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.
The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Sunday.
The I.-C. s.s. Sulwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.
The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

Vessels in Harbor And At Woosung							
Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tonn	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth

Apr 8	C'wongtat	Astracan	1611	Rur.	Groberg	K N A	10 P.
Apr 9	Port Arthur	Sasran Maru	1221	Jap.	Ions	M.B.K.C.	
Apr 9	Hongkong	Anhui	1856	Br.	Edwards	B.T.W	
Ang 4	Hongkong	Shensi	4524	Am.	Trecofish	E.H.I	
Aug 7	Hongkong	Chiehshang	839	Chi.	Kyle	Ans. Lloyd	C.M.E.W.
Nov 28	Hankow	Chienan	1007	Jap.	Fojitta	F.N.F Co	N.R.K.W.
Ang 8	Hongkong	D. Bickmers	'85	Jap.	Voorbeek	M. B. K. C.	M.B.K.W.
Apr 9	Hongkong	Eastern	837	Ger.	Carter	H. D. & Co	G.A
Dec 27	Nanking	Africa	150	Ger.	Hesse	H. D. & Co	B.W
Apr 1	Amoy	Reifman	1920	Chi.	Salinas	G. L. & Co	
Apr 1	Hongkong	Reifman	1988	Chi.	Hamblin	C.M.S.N.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 9	Hankow	Tanping	961	Chi.	Sanderson	H.Y.P.&Co	N.S.C.W.
Feb 4	Singapore	Almal	1608	"r.	Watson	Moller & Co	Y.T.D
Apr 8	Swatow	Irene	526	Chi.	Nee	C.M.S.N.Co.	L.P.D
Apr 1	Formosa	Keshung Maru	938	Chi.	Wahashi	C.M.S.N.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 8	Hankow	Shensi	2230	Chi.	Wa's	C.M.S.N.Co.	C.N.WP
Apr 9	Hankow	Swanghai	1977	Br.	Jones	B. S. & Co.	GW
Apr 9	Hankow	Swanghai	1768	Br.	Christie	H. M. & Co.	NGLEI
July 16	Hankow	Weidach	682	Ger.	Kathke	Weichers	NGLEI
July 10	Hankow	Wellce	682	Ger.	Luttmann	Weichers	NGLEI

Apr 24	Japan	Nishio Maru	1722	Rep.	Peterson	G.N.T. Co.	S.p.
Apr 27	Canton	Chang	1891	B.	Caraghann	B & S	CNWC
Apr 28	Shanghai	Pei-may	747	Am.	Aldequere	Peizat	OWS
July 30	Wing-tai	Shiang	840	Ger.	Atalla	B. A. L.	Int. D. W.
July 30	Gongkong	Shien	6448	Ans.	Martinoilli	Ans. Lloye	S.V.L.
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shuhan	341	C.N.	Co.	Shen	CNDP
Feb 7	Daisy	Shan	570	Jap.	Hudson	Moller & Co.	YTFD
Apr 27	Shanghai	Shu-ni Nordake	659	Dan	Christiansen	G.N.T.Co.	S.p.
Apr 4	Daisy	Sakaki Maru	764	Jap.	Kushida	S.S.	YTFD
Apr 4	Chefoo	hengkong	4	B.	McIntosh	B. & S.	CNWC
Apr 4	Hokodaki	felti	1281	Nor	Berg	Walton & Co.	YTFD
Apr 8	Hankow	Tsiao Maru	2682	Rep.	Is. co.	W. & A.	LPDW
Apr 8	Amoy	Yi-tai	2682	Dan	Lap	H. M. T. Co.	K.M.A.V.
Apr 8	Korapetan	Yatfield	1172	Nor	Seesteen	G. K. C.	YTFD

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BIL	Apr. 8	Cruiser	Brooklyn*	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
FOR	Oct. 20	Torpedo	Helen	Am g-b.	1897	2	100	Thornton
YFDW	Mar. 2	Cruiser	Benar	Am g-b.	2800	3	80	Klog

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

PROPOSED SAILINGS

Union Building, corner of Canton Road and Bund
Telephone 2331.

Clearances						
Date	For	Ship's Name	Ton	Via	Captain	Agent
Apr. 10	Hankow, etc.	Taipei Maru	2970	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. H.
" 10	Hongkong, Canton	Asahi	1955	Br.	Edy	B. & S.
" 10	Hankow, etc.	Kiangsh	2324	Chi.	Wade	C.M.S.N.
" 10	Choofoo, Tientsin	Haiming	1956	Br.	MacIntosh	C.M.S.N.
" 10	Pootung	Hailong	1806	Chi.	Rambla	C.M.S.N.

Pacific Service

PROPOSED SAILINGS

S. S. Bessie Dollar About May 5th

Pedro, Seattle, Tacoma. Portland and Vancouver.

Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to freight rates, apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

**Union Building, corner of Canton Road and Bund
Telephone 2331.**

The P. and O. ss. *Namur* is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on the 15th instant.

The N.K.K. ss. *Tachi Maru* will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. ss. *Kutwo* will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. ss. *Kiangyu* will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. ss. *Monteagle* arrived at Kobe at 7 a.m. yesterday, and for Moji at noon today, and is due to arrive at the latter at 8 a.m. on tomorrow. It is expected that the *Monteagle* will arrive at Woosung on Friday afternoon, April 14.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services ss. *Empress of Russia*, which left Shanghai at noon on Saturday March 26 arrived at Vancouver, B.C. at 8 p.m. on Saturday April 8.

The R.M.S.P. ss. *Merlonethshire*, from London, is due to arrive at Shanghai on the 18th.

The C.M. ss. *Tungwah* will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. ss. *Heinimig* left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. ss. *Hacan* left Foochow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. ss. *Koonshing* left Chefoo for Shanghai at 1 p.m. on Saturday.

The I.-C. ss. *Choyang* left Hongkong for Shanghai direct on Sunday.

The B.-I. ss. *Japan* left Hongkong on Saturday, and is due to arrive here today.

The K.M.A. ss. *Heiwa Maru* (chartered) left Chingwangtao for Shanghai on Saturday, and is due to arrive here today.

The K.M.A. ss. *Atsuta Maru* (chartered) left Chingwangtao for Shanghai on Saturday, and is due to arrive here tomorrow.

The C.M. ss. *China* will be despatched for Hongkong today. The tender *Victoria* will leave the Customs jetty at 1 p.m. to convey passengers and mails aboard.

C. P. O. S. LTD.

Homeward Sailings

Canada, U.S. Europe.

(Subject to Change)

Empress of Asia	..	April 21
Monteagle	.....	.. 28
Empress of Russia	..	May 19
Empress of Japan	..	June 8
Empress of Asia	....	.. 16
Monteagle	.....	.. July 1
Empress of Russia	..	.. 14
Empress of Japan	..	.. July 29
Empress of Asia	..	.. Aug. 11
Empress of Russia	..	.. Sept. 8
Monteagle	.....	.. 15

For further information, apply to
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
Corner Peking & Vancouver Streets
L. E. N. RYAN,
Agent.
Telephone 1668

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Soochuen Road

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.
To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical
Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	May 9
"	"SHINTO MARU"	22,000 tons	June 8
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
"	"SHINTO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
<i>From Nagasaki to San Francisco</i>			
S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Apr. 28
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	May 28
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July 11
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sent. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Parma Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, Agents.

Telephone No. 3229. 82, Seachuen Road.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
APRIL 21, JUNE 26, SEPT. 1.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

• JUNE 12 AUG 18

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
'PHONE 4773. FIRST FLOOR, UNION BLDG

Business and Official Notices

Special Notice to Mariners

No. 457.

China Sea.
Tientsin District.Gulf of Pechili—Approach to
Taku Bar.Wreck "Guthrie"—Salvage
Operations—Directions.

NOTICE is hereby given that salvage operations for the removal of the wreck "Guthrie" in the approach to Taku Bar, have been resumed. The salvage lighter which is tending the work will exhibit a Red flag by day, and a Red light by night. Vessels navigating in the vicinity of the wreck must do so at a slow speed.

Vessels should pass to the southward of the Taku Light-vessel.

Vessels, waiting in the Outer Anchorage for a sufficient depth for crossing the Taku Bar, must anchor at such a distance to the southward of the Taku Light-vessel as will place them clear of the Fairway.

W. FERGUSON TYLER,
Coast Inspector.Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 10th April, 1916.

H. G. WALKER

1-A, Jinkoo Road
Ores, Minerals, Metals,
Industrial Chemicals, and
Commodities.

WILL BUY

Antimony, Zinc, Lead
and Tungsten Ores.

WILL SELL

Quicksilver Rosin
Red Phosphorus.
Caustic Soda

9355

FOR SALE

Immediate Delivery

One Dredger

Four Mud Hoppers, All Iron,

Measuring Over-All
84 feet by 19Can be seen by appointment
Apply to Box 68,
THE CHINA PRESS

9338

Special Announcement

THE undersigned for several years has been engaged in investigating and manufacturing the best chloride of lime (used particularly for purifying water) and has earned a reputation far and wide. Recently it has been learned that some shameless persons have taken our name, disguising their inferior quality of goods, and selling to customers under the name of the undersigned. As the matter is of great importance as regards our reputation, the fact is therefore hereby especially announced to both our foreign and Chinese customers. Those who desire to buy from us the best lime, of which we have just received several different kinds, may come to our shop at 599 Nantou, of the native city, in the premises at the rear of the Sin Wu Tai Theatre. (華界十六鋪大街新舞台後門).

HSEN MIOU COMPANY,
Nantou.

(南市生茂行啓)

9313

MOTOR?

WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Every Single Bottle of
Pure, Rich, Creamy
Elephant Head Beer
has our name on the
Label.Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Proprietors.

Shanghai Gas Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of Messrs. SCOTT, HARDING & Co., 6, Peking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 27th April, 1916, at 4 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th April to the 27th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors
GEO. R. WINGROVE,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 11th April, 1916. 9381

Shanghai Dialect School,

11, Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road,
(First Floor).

MEN'S CLASSES:—The advanced class meets at 5.30 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

A beginners' class for men is now being formed and will meet at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Private lessons can be arranged. For further particulars apply to:—

J. TREVOR SMITH,
22, Kiangse Road.

9355

The Shanghai Bon Marche

17, Nanking Road

CLOSING

UP

BUSINESS SALE

Gents' New Straw Hats
at
HALF PRICE

SHANGHAI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

THE Annual General Meeting of this Society will be held in H.B.M. Supreme Court Buildings on Friday, 14th April, at 4.30 p.m.
D. MACGREGOR,
Hon. Secretary.

9354

The Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

A DIVIDEND at the rate of Thirty-five per cent, being Twenty-One Dollars per Share, on the Paid-up Capital of the above Association, has been declared payable, in Taels at Exchange 73, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, on and after this date, to Shareholders on Record on the 31st March, 1916.

By Order of the Board of Directors
W. S. JACKSON,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 7th April, 1916. 9330

We Hate to Boast, But—
You'd boast too if you had saved as many people as we have from starting and lighting annoyances. Come in and be saved.
H.S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
TEL. 2686
Free inspection of any battery at any time

NOTICE

The 6% Internal Loan of the 4th Year of the Chinese Republic (1915).

The Public are hereby notified that the second payment of the 6% Internal Loan of the 4th Year of the Chinese Republic (1915) will fall due on the 12th of April of this year. The detailed regulations governing the payment of interest of the said loan have been published in the **Government Gazette**. Pamphlets containing these regulations may be obtained on application to the establishments authorised for the payment of interest. The following is a summary of the Regulations.

1. Payment of interest commences on 12th April, 1916.
2. Organs in China authorised to pay interest:—
(a.) All Magistrates' Yamens.
(b.) The Head and Branch Offices of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications.
(c.) The reliable agents of the above-mentioned two Banks.

3. Organs in foreign countries authorised to pay interest:—
(a.) All Chinese Legations, Chinese Consulates, and all Offices of the Chinese Resident Commissioners. (b.) Branch Offices of the Bank of Communications. In foreign towns where no such branches exist, foreign banks are authorised to pay interest. (c.) All Chinese Chambers of Commerce, Guilds, and Public Organs organised by Chinese.

4. Method of claiming interest. When claiming interest, the bondholder must cut down the matured coupons and present them at any of the above-mentioned organs. The said organs after examining the coupons will then pay the interest and keep the coupons so paid. But holders of \$1,000 bonds or \$10,000 bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as the said Bonds must be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax. The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of "big dollar" and if it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be fixed and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The cancelled coupons (No. 1) of each bond must be cut down at the time when the coupon No. 2 is presented for payment in cash or in payment of land tax, and to be handed over for cancellation together with coupon No. 2. The Public are requested to read the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest which are obtainable at any of the authorised organs above-mentioned.

By Order

THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS

9246

NOTICE

FROM Monday, April 17th, our offices will be situated on the third floor of the UNION BUILDING, 4, THE BUND.

H. E. ARNHOLD.

9339

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijne-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poora, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE MCBAIN,

General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916. 9333

Taiiping Rubber Estates, Limited (1913)

NOTICE is hereby given to Shareholders of the Taiiping Rubber Estates, Limited (1913), that the Third Annual General Meeting will be held at the Palace Hotel on Wednesday, the 19th April, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 13th to the 19th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

9266 6872

5

Last 5 Days!!!

OF

HILL'S BAZAAR

(8' Nanking Road)

A Good Selection of New Spring and Summer Outfitting Goods and Household Linen still to be had

At Pre-War Prices!

Private Day and Boarding School,

31 and 32 Quinsan Road,

Miss Martha W. Jewell, Principal

Re-opens for the Spring Term on Tuesday, April 11, 1916, at 9 a.m. Kindergarten each morning.

9333

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited

I have this day handed over charge of the Company's interests at Shanghai to Mr. L. E. N. RYAN.

H. THOMAS,

Acting Agent.

I have this day taken charge of the Shanghai Agency of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

L. E. N. RYAN,

Agent.

Shanghai, 11th April, 1916. 9336

Attention, Ladies!

I. N. RIESNICK

22, Nanking Road. Phone 3557

First-Class Ladies' Tailor and Dressmaker

Solicits trial orders from the ladies of Shanghai

Orders executed with the utmost promptitude, in first-class style, and with conscientious attention to detail

Style, Fit and Finish

9334

MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker
Latest Models
Style and Fit Guaranteed

PRICES

Blouses, from \$5.00
Costumes from .. 10.00
Evening Dresses
from 12.00
Opera cloaks from. 16.00
Fur coats 15.00

No. 42, EAST BROADWAY.

9345

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants
Clerks
Typists
Overseers
Stenographers
Watchmen
Printer

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let, in exceptionally cool house, 61, Carter Road, superior furnished bed-sitting-room, facing south, large verandah and bathroom attached. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

9351

TO LET, large, well-furnished rooms, verandah and bathroom attached, excellent cuisine, moderate price. No. 1, Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens.

9264

KOREA, SEOUL: For comfortable, quiet, home-like and inexpensive accommodation, write to Mrs. Chas. Loeber.

9180

TO LET, at 7, Carter Road, excellent furnished bed-sitting rooms, facing south, with bathroom attached. Also well-furnished attic rooms, with or without board. Verandah, garden, telephone, tram station. Terms very moderate.

9080-A-17

MISCELLANEOUS

SMALL, light houseboat to let for Easter Holidays; 4 bunks. Apply to Box 86, THE CHINA PRESS.

9394-A-11

YOUNG LADY wishes to hear of another who would like to share small flat in town. Rent cheap. Apply to Box 75, THE CHINA PRESS.

9357-A-12

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-2, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

WANTED, foreign nurse for infant, in American family, Antung. References required. Reply, stating age, health and experience, to Box 34, THE CHINA PRESS.

9371-A-11

HELP WANTED, a girl or young lady, preferably one speaking German, to act as a companion to two small American children living near the French Park. Apply to Box 20, THE CHINA PRESS.

9235

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, a second-hand Ford motor-car; must be in good order. Address to Box No. 83, THE CHINA PRESS, with full particulars.

9390-A-13

WANTED, second-hand tennis net and poles; must be in good condition. Apply to Box 84, THE CHINA PRESS.

9382-A-11

SMALL RUNABOUT motor car. Must be in good condition. Price moderate. Particulars to Box 77, THE CHINA PRESS.

9359-A-15

MOTOR-CYCLE side-car. Particulars to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.

9359-A-15

FOR SALE, twin-cylinder, Indian motor-cycle, cheap. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 74, THE CHINA PRESS.

9357-A-12

FOR SALE, one 10 h.p. marine motor in excellent condition, complete with shaft and propeller, tools, spares, etc. For particulars, apply to Box 41, THE CHINA PRESS.

9297

FOR SALE, one 5 h.p. stationary motor, complete. For particulars apply to Box 42, THE CHINA PRESS.

9297

A HOUSE-BOAT, with accommodation for 4 or 5 persons, wanted during Easter holidays. Apply, stating terms, etc., to Box 52, THE CHINA PRESS.

9316-A-5-7-9-11

FOR SALE, Barred Plymouth Rock chicken eggs for hatching. No stock for sale. T. M. Wilkinson, Foochow.

9386

FOR SALE, 500 rounds, 9 mm. automatic pistol ammunition. Apply to Box 82, THE CHINA PRESS.

9383-A-11

FOR SALE, 1 Motor Cycle, almost new. Single cylinder, 4 1/2 h.p., Clutch, Lamp, Horn, accessories, etc., in perfect running order. Apply to Box 88, THE CHINA PRESS.

9382-A-13

SMALL CYCLE-CAR for sale, cheap. Perfect running order. Apply to Box 79, THE CHINA PRESS.

9382-A-13

MOTOR-CAR for sale, two-seater, White and Poppe engine, electric light, Stearns wheel and seater, White and Poppe engine, cheap. Apply to Box 87, THE CHINA PRESS.

9395-A-13

FOR SALE, one Remington typewriter, No. 11, extra wide carriage for statistical and document work. Machine in fine condition. Price \$160. One New Home sewing machine, recently brought from America. One American, Mission-style, library table, with bookcase arrangement. One oak flat-top desk, sanitary base, top 60 x 36 inches; practically new. Inquire 10, Woosung Road.

9356

FOR SALE, Donkey and cart, in good condition, with harness and full accessories. Tame animal, and absolutely safe for children. Cart brand-new and complete in every way. What offers to Box 67, THE CHINA PRESS.

9336-A-14

Classified Advertisements
are Continued on
Page 11